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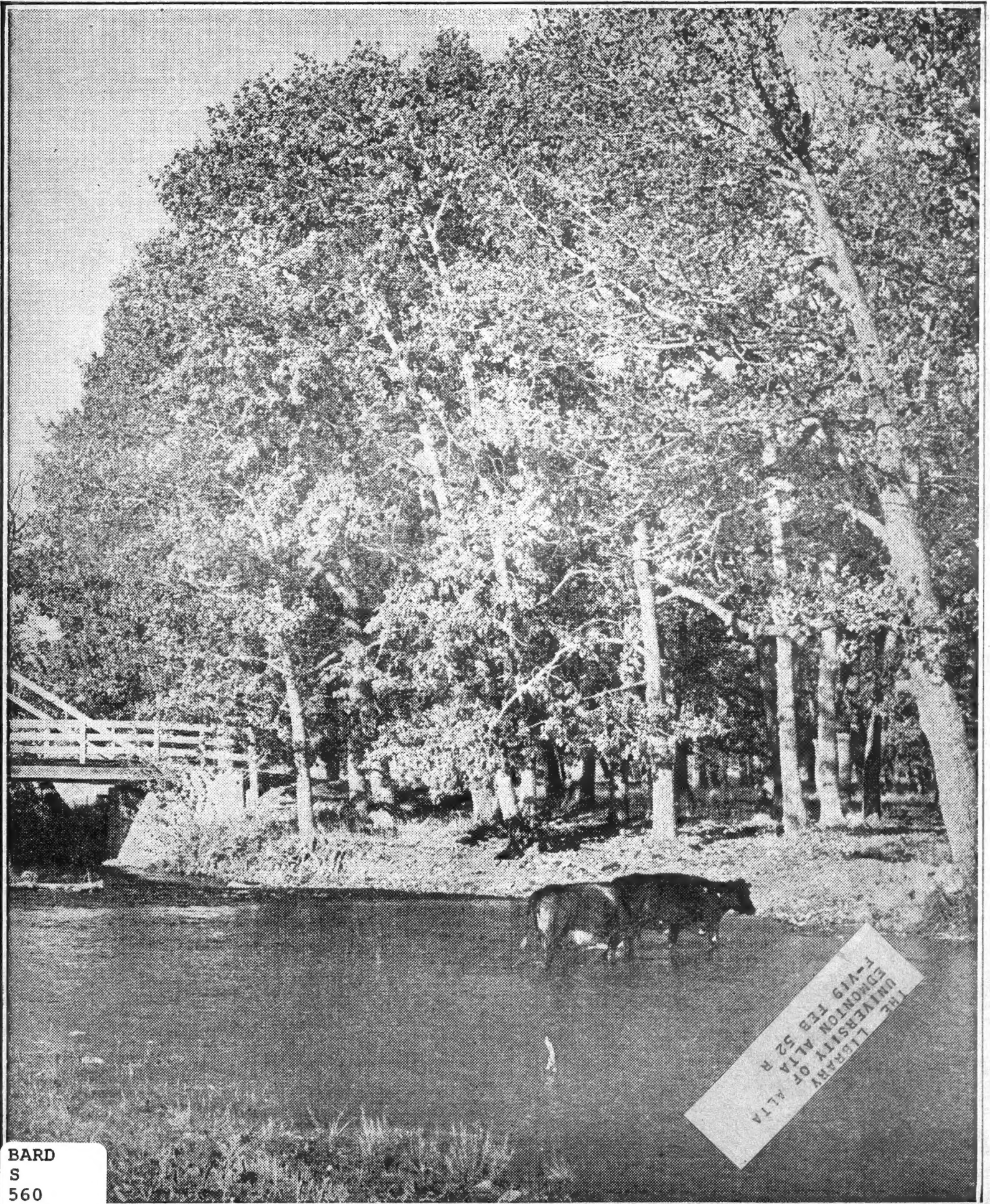
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SEPTEMBER, 1946



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QUIET SEPTEMBER DAYS

WITH excellent pasture conditions in Northern and Central Alberta, the production of creamery butter during July showed an increase of 126,768 lbs. or 2.5% over that of July, 1945. Alberta was the only province to record an increase in July and the Dominion showed a decrease of 4.0%.

Eastern Alberta Wool Growers' Association shipped 140,000 pounds of wool this season, the largest amount in the 15-year history of the association.

Walter A. Tucker, 47, Liberal M.P. for Rosthern, was elected leader of the Saskatchewan Liberal party.

The Salvation Army will launch on September 15 an appeal for \$2 million, the sum it will need for the rehabilitation and expansion of its social service facilities during 1946-7.

H. G. Wells, 79, famous British author, died August 13 in London.

News Items Of Interest

THE House of Commons voted to reconsider the federal government's previously announced decision to discontinue on September 30 the 55-cents per cwt. subsidy to fluid milk producers. Such discontinuation probably would result in a price to consumers higher than the prevailing Western Canadian price of 12 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint.

Breakdown of parleys between United Packinghouse Workers of America (C.I.O.) and the "big three" packing plants — Canada Packers, Swift Canadian, and Burns and Company — resulted in strike votes being taken in each plant of these companies. All plants where votes had been taken were showing strong majorities for a strike if necessary.

Effective September 1 the federal government suspended its March 17 order which had limited the amount of wheat for milling for domestic consumption to 90 per cent of 1945 purchases.

U.N.R.R.A. will cease operations in Europe early in 1947 and in the Far East March 31, 1947.

Cecil Lamont of Winnipeg was elected president of North-West Line Elevators Association. Grain handling and storage charges in Canada were the lowest in the world, the annual meeting of the association was told.

Mr. Justice A. F. Ewing, Alberta Supreme Court jurist, died in Edmonton August 28 at the age of 75.

Dr. G. Fred McNally, former deputy minister of education for Alberta, will succeed Mr. Justice Frank Ford as chancellor of University of Alberta.

In mid-August the British government began deporting for internment on Cyprus island thousands of Jews who had entered Palestine illegally. Palestine Jews staged anti-British riots. Plans for settlement of conflicting Jewish-Arab claims in the Holy Land were still under discussion in London and Washington. Jewish-Arab round-table conferences were to be held in London in September.

Wartime draft evaders, military deserters and absentees, and conscientious objectors, have been granted amnesty. Approximately 26,400 men were affected. Of the draft evaders, 9,647 came from Quebec military districts, 2,597 from Ontario, 199 from Manitoba, 178 from Saskatchewan, 95 from Alberta and 466 from B.C.

Priority certificates for new cars are no longer necessary and distribution is in the hands of dealers. Trade channels state cars will continue to be sold only to those who need them urgently, until supplies become greater.

The individual sugar ration was increased by three pounds per person for the remainder of the year — to 31 pounds for the year, the same amount as was received in 1945. Two extra coupons will become valid in September, and one extra coupon will become valid in December.

Thanksgiving Day this year will be observed on Monday, October 14.

HAUL - 250 BUSHELS WHEAT

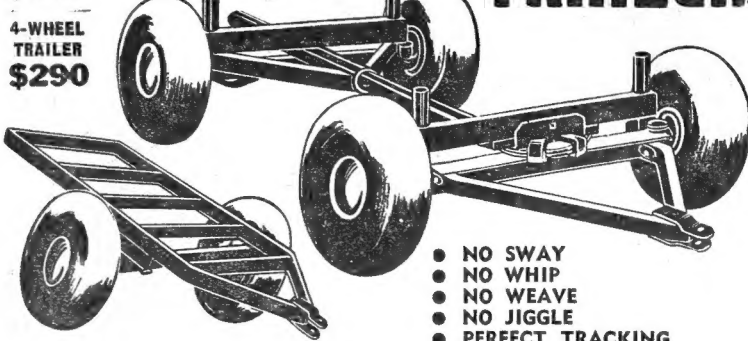
EXTRA HEAVY DUTY
TRACTOR AND HIGHWAY

2-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$145

4-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$290

7 1/2
TON

TRAILER



- NO SWAY
- NO WHIP
- NO WEAVE
- NO JIGGLE
- PERFECT TRACKING

The following guarantee from a company serving over 100,000 Western Canadian Farmers for over 28 years means something. You have nothing to lose. We can make this guarantee because we know you will be completely satisfied.

Guarantee If when you get the Farm Wagon you are not fully satisfied with it or if it isn't what you expected it to be, simply return it at once and we will refund the full amount paid as well as the transportation charges both ways.

VERY FEW PIECES OF EQUIPMENT are more urgently needed on a farm today than a rubber tired Farm Wagon. Very little equipment is more profitable to you. We know of many cases where our Farm Wagon has already eliminated the need for a 2-ton truck. The amount you spend on a farm wagon is one of the wisest investments you can make. Those who are now using them would not part with theirs for double what they paid if they couldn't replace it with another one. A good farm wagon will last you for at least 10 years with the one set of tires. When you consider that this works out to a cost of about \$15 a year for tires you will appreciate how profitable it is. The time is fast approaching when no farm will be without a rubber tired Farm Wagon.

Over one thousand of these now in use. Some of them for over nine months. Many of them having carried many thousands of bushels of grain over all kinds of roads.

We have testimonial letters in our office from some of the biggest farmers in which they say they have hauled thousand bushels of grain over all kinds of roads, good and bad, and that they have't had one breakdown, not even a flat tire.

We have sold quite a few trailers to farmers who bought only because they had seen our trailer in operation and they knew that the owners were well satisfied.

There is no other trailer with tires on it that will pull a load over a stubble or a plowed field like this one will.

Simple in design and has several features which offer the farmer advantages over the standard type of trailer supplied by the Implement Manufacturers. Elimination of the Auto Steer saves wear of unnecessary parts. Carry three times the load you would with the ordinary Implements Manufacturers Trailer.

WAGON STEER. Eliminates Weaving. Turntable designed without King Pin. No parts to wear out. Makes for perfect tracking. Far superior to the automobile steer.

NO SPRINGS. Trailer is equipped with heavy duty low pressure aeroplane tires. This cushions the shock better than trailers with springs and ordinary tires. Trailer takes loads over railway crossings and culverts as smoothly as a late model passenger car. No springs eliminates trailer sway. No shackles to wear out.

TIRES. New tires. Wide face. Heavy duty. 8-ply. Each tire rated by the Tire Manufacturers to carry 2 tons or 8 tons on the 4 tires, yet only two of these same tires carry an aeroplane weighing over 7 tons loaded. Note the high carrying capacity for 4 tires. Tires are made of pre-war rubber and cord. Uses ordinary air tube with ordinary valve stem. Drop centre mounted exactly the same as in your passenger car.

WHEELS, HUBS AND BEARINGS. Extra heavy duty "all in one" hub and wheel made of the toughest aeroplane material fitted with heavy duty bearings capable of carrying 7 1/2 ton on only 2 wheels, also fitted with extra heavy duty, extra tough spindles capable of carrying many times the required load. Wheel, Hub and Bearings dismount quickly by removing one heavy duty nut.

REPLACEMENTS. We have Tires and Tubes for replacement as well as hubs, bearings and spindles. Tires can be retreaded or we can supply them at the extremely low price of \$12.00. The wheels and hubs are so tough and well machined, we doubt whether they will ever need replacing but we will have them, should you want them.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. The design is very simple since springs and the auto steer have been eliminated. Farmers who are now using this trailer tell us that we have engineered the toughest and finest tractor and highway trailer they have yet seen.

All heavy duty electric welded throughout and made to withstand the toughest kind of use. Bunks and Rear and Front Axle are made of extra heavy materials.

NEW IMPROVED FRONT BOLSTER. A feature which every owner will greatly appreciate. Bolster is designed to reduce the strain on the box to a minimum. It permits the equalization of the load so that it is not on only three wheels at any time. Distance between bolster stakes is for the standard wagon box which is 38 inches unless otherwise requested.

Clearance from ground to lowest part of trailer 15 inches. Reach extends up to 120 inches. Hitch fits any height draw bar. Tire height from ground about 34 inches. Height from ground to top of bolster 25 inches. Distance between Tires is the same as between standard passenger cars.

OPERATION. Because of the wide surface on the tires it is possible to pull twice the load over a soft field than with ordinary tires. Because of the very fine machined finish it has a considerably lighter draft than the ordinary trailer, making it possible to haul a 5-ton load behind a passenger car. An ideal all round general purpose trailer suitable for hauling grain, sugar beets, cattle, feed, wood, oil, machinery and supplies, etc. Because of the simplicity of construction and the elimination of the use of springs and because of the use of the aeroplane wheel bearing and spindle assembly and tires it was possible to engineer a trailer that is extremely sturdy and yet light weight. Shipping weight 950 pounds.

REACH. Adjustable reach extends to 120 inches. Made of double extra heavy duty hydraulic tubing.

HITCH. Simple design, extra heavy charcoal material.

HORSE POLE. All steel, easy to change, remove 2 bolts. Pole is not an extension for the regular hitch but is a one piece complete pole in itself. Nothing to get loose.
Price, each \$9.50

No. A-1 Four-wheel trailer \$290.00
No. A-2 Two-wheel trailer \$145.00

SPARE WHEEL, TIRE AND TUBE. Includes the bearings. Special price to customers purchasing a trailer.
No. A-3 \$26.95

2 WHEEL TRAILER. Same heavy construction as the 4 wheel job. Same Heavy Duty Tires, Wheels and Hubs, Bearings and Spindles. Capacity 4 ton. Frame is made of heavy 3 inch channel. Side Members are of one piece, reinforced with 4 inch "I" Beam, 36 inches long. There are five cross members of same 3 inch heavy channel as in the frame. Length of frame from tip of hitch to first cross member 36 inches. Overall length 10 feet. Overall width of frame 44 inches. Height from ground to top of frame 26 inches. Height of draw bar from ground to lower part of hitch 24 inches. Lowest part of trailer 15 inches from the ground. If different hitch height is required, please specify, extra charge \$3. Height of tire from the ground 34 inches. Distance between tires is the same as the standard distance between passenger cars. Weight approximately 600 lbs.

AUTO WRECKING COMPANY

TELEPHONE 204 350

263 to 273 FORT ST.

WINNIPEG

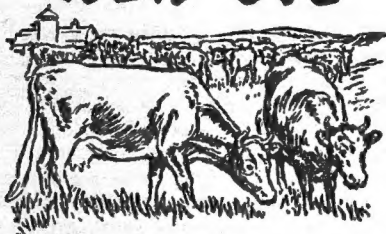
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This safe, convenient way
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For Sale at all
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS STATIONS and EXPRESS OFFICES

ALL-NOT JUST ONE SHY BREEDER IN ONE HERD SETTLED WITH REX OIL



VioBin (Canada) Limited,
 Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Sirs:—

In January 1945, you sent us two gallons of Rex Wheat Germ Oil to use on our herd of Holstein Cattle as we have been having a lot of trouble getting cows in calf and had three abortions last year.

I am very glad to be able to write and tell you how pleased we are with Rex Wheat Germ Oil. We gave it to the cows and bull regularly, AND EVERY ONE OF THE COWS HAS EITHER CALVED, OR WILL, WITHIN THE NEXT THREE MONTHS. The first cow to calf had twin heifers (her first twins in six years). All the calves have been fine, strong animals. We will continue to use Rex Wheat Germ Oil as we certainly have less breeding troubles than we do.

Yours truly,
 T. BINKS.
 Per A.E.

MAKE SURE ALL THE COWS YOU BREED THIS MONTH SETTLE ON THE FIRST SERVICE —

Cows that will not settle promptly when serviced upset your calving schedule — lessen your milk supply — and cost you money. So end breeding failures on your ranch now! Rex Oil settles shy breeders, activates inactive bulls, increases fertility, corrects misses and ends other non-organic breeding troubles because it contains factors which are an aid to reproduction. Every unit in your herd can be a profitable producer if you add Rex Oil to regular rations. Remember, Rex Oil is a stable, guaranteed potent source of vitamin E. INSIST ON REX OIL.

Rex Oil contains biochemical factors not found in other wheat germ oils. **GUARANTEED:** Your money back if not entirely satisfied.

Rex Oil is economical — 4 oz. \$1.25; 20 oz. just \$5.00. Order a supply today from feed dealer, druggist or direct.



R-80

VIOBIN (CANADA) LIMITED
 N.D.G. Postal Station — Box 50, MONTREAL, Que.

MacEwan New Manitoba Dean

ANNOUNCEMENT was made on August 23 of the appointment of Prof. J. W. Grant MacEwan of the University of Saskatchewan to the post of Dean of Agriculture and Home Economics at the University of Manitoba where he will also be director of the university farm.

Grant MacEwan was born on a farm near Brandon, Manitoba. While he was still a boy his family moved to a farm at Melfort, Sask., where his early farm experience and general education were obtained. He took the degree course at the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1926. Subsequently he received his Master's degree at Ames, Iowa. Professor MacEwan is a Director of the Royal Bank of Canada.

He is widely known, especially through Western Canada, as an administrator, lecturer, livestock authority, and judge. He is the author of three books on livestock which are used as standard texts in Canadian universities and colleges. Since 1928 he has been associated with the Department of Animal Husbandry at Saskatoon, having headed the department since 1936.



DEAN GRANT MacEWAN

partment of Animal Husbandry at Saskatoon, having headed the department since 1936.

1944 Payment Over 16 Cents

THE participation payment to western wheat farmers on their 1944 crop will be considerably higher than 16 cents a bushel, Federal Trade Minister MacKinnon estimated when the House of Commons was studying his departmental estimates. On the 1943 crop, payments of 12 cents a bushel were made this summer.

Late in July this year the initial payment on wheat was lifted to \$1.35 a bushel, retroactive to August 1, 1945, at that level until July 31, 1950. The 1945-46 deliveries, which were delivered at the \$1.25 initial payment, will be brought up to the \$1.35 basis by payment to producers of a flat 10 cents a bushel on all grades. After this 10-cent payment is completed, the remaining profits from the crop will be placed in a pool with the succeeding crops of 1946, 1947, 1948 and 1949. Participation payments on this five-year pool will not be made until 1950.

It was announced all export wheat not sold under the \$1.55-per-bushel contract with Britain would be sold at prices "roughly corresponding" to those of the United States, which now stand at more than \$2 a bushel. The wheat board will continue to be the sole marketing agency for Canadian wheat until 1950. The domestic wheat price of \$1.25 will be continued, with the government subsidizing millers to bring their costs down to 77½ cents a bushel on wheat used in Canada for human consumption.

For barley, the advance equalization payment this crop year is 15 cents a bushel compared with 20 cents last year, and the ceiling price remains at 64½ cents. The advance equalization payment on oats is 10 cents a bushel.

• • •

CANADIAN Wheat Board has announced a special premium of up to five cents per bushel may be paid for barley used for malting or for the manufacture of pot or pearl barley. Where barley of this quality is diverted, the diversion premium of 1½ cents per bushel may also be paid. When local sales of malting barley are made at country elevators, the premium of up to five cents per bushel may be added to the in-store maximum price. In the case of local sales, barley must grade 3CW 6-row or higher to qualify for this premium. Under no circumstances may this special premium be paid for barley used for feed, even though the barley is to be processed and may be specially selected for such purpose.

Beet Factory For Taber

TABER, instead of Barnwell as previously planned, is to be the site of the third beet sugar factory to be erected in Alberta by Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd. Construction of the factory, for which contracts have been let, will cost the company over \$2 million. It is expected it will be ready to handle sugar beets from the 1948 crop.

It is predicted that Alberta sugar beet production will exceed 400,000 tons yearly after the Taber plant comes into operation. Production last year was 363,000 tons. There are now two factories in the province, at Raymond and Picture Butte. These two towns, as well as Taber, are located in the Lethbridge irrigation area. Irrigation will be expanded east of Taber as part of the St. Mary-Milk River water development.

The Taber sugar factory is planned to be the most modern on the continent. Special equipment is to include a pulp drier, instead of the conventional pulp silo, and the concentrated dry pulp will be more convenient than wet pulp to livestock feeders long distances from the factory.

• • •

PASS VETERINARY EXAMS

Returned service men who passed the first-year course at Ontario Veterinary College and who may proceed to their second year in September, include W. G. Harrison, Crossfield, Alta., who placed first in proficiency, and R. L. Lancaster, Red Deer, Alta., who placed third. H. N. Vance of Edmonton and G. S. Peppin of Calgary were two more successful Alberta students, and there were also three from Saskatchewan: B. H. Brewster, Birch Hills; V. S. Foster, Kerrobert; H. S. Hupt, Kinistino.

Check fresh bog spavin Keep horse at work

To check fresh bog spavin you must catch it at first signs of puffiness, before the hock bunch hardens.



Bog spavin appears as a soft swelling to front and inner side of hock joint. When first noticed, massage Absorbine on the puffy hock to stimulate local circulation. This increases blood flow in the area and reduces swelling. Rub in Absorbine twice daily until the swelling goes down.

Absorbine is not a "cure-all" but is most helpful if used as recommended. A stand-by for 50 years, Absorbine is used by many experienced horsemen and veterinarians. Especially helpful in checking windgall, curb, thoroughpin and similar congestive troubles and to help prevent them from becoming permanent, painful afflictions. Only \$2.50 for a long-lasting bottle. On sale at all druggists.

W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman House, Montreal

ABSORBINE



"The way I figure it, no matter where I sell my milk, I get paid according to the butter fat in it."

Jerseys are admittedly the most economical producers of butter fat. Get the facts. Write O. C. EVANS, Chilliwack, B.C., fieldman, or

THE CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
 749 YONGE ST. - TORONTO



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accurate descriptions, reliable information and clear illustrations make it easy for her to shop from EATON'S new Fall and Winter Catalogue.

Then Too

when relaxing price controls make safeguards against unwarrantable price increases important, EATON'S guarantee of "Goods Satisfactory or Money Refunded" stands behind everything she orders from EATON'S.



T. EATON CO LIMITED
 WINNIPEG CANADA

3 EASY STEPS TO END THE FLY NUISANCE EFFECTIVELY-ECONOMICALLY

STEP 1.

Take one 2-lb. can of Green Cross Micronized 50% DDT Powder Concentrate—the latest and most effective DDT product to control Flies, Mosquitoes, Wasps and other insects in barns, dairies and on animals.



STEP 2.

Pour one-half of the Powder (1 lb.) into a pail or other container. Add one gallon of water and mix thoroughly. You will then have a gallon of 5% DDT Barn Spray. Apply according to simple directions on can. It will remain effective for weeks.



STEP 3.

Now mix the remaining half (1 lb.) with five gallons of water. Mix thoroughly, and you will have a most effective DDT Livestock Spray for use on all farm animals—non-irritating, safe to use, effective. Note: DDT is NOT a repellent; it KILLS flies on contact.



RESULT

1. Freedom from Flies, Mosquitoes and other annoying insect pests.
2. Quieter and more contented animals.
3. Increased butterfat production, quicker development of hogs, beef cattle, etc., more work from horses.

Ask your dealer for



MICRONIZED*
50% DDT
Powder Concentrate

for Barn and Livestock Spray

In 1/2 lb. and 2 lb. cans

**A DUAL-PURPOSE PRODUCT • EFFECTIVE IN ACTION
ECONOMICAL • NO FIRE HAZARD • EASY TO USE**

Manufactured in Canada by:

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THE MARTIN-SENOUR CO. LIMITED	THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

Farm Group Strike Threatened

ON September 2 a strike call was issued to members of the Alberta Farmers' Union, to become effective at midnight, Friday, September 6. It was said 83,000 members of the U.F.C., Saskatchewan section, would join the 20,000 Alberta U.F.C. members in non-delivery of farm produce.

AS a result of balloting during August, the directors of Alberta Farmers' Union were authorized by an "overwhelming" majority to call a strike involving non-delivery of all produce, including dairy products, from the farms of the union's 20,000 members unless their demands were met immediately. These demands include establishment of a fact-finding board to establish parity prices, removal of the recent 2 cents per gallon gasoline increase and the 3 cents federal war measure tax, removal of all increases in machinery prices above the 1944 level, satisfactory floor prices for livestock, poultry and dairy products, complete abolition of the Winnipeg grain exchange, equitable adjustment of freight rates and five-year averaging of farm income for income taxation.

George Church, president of United Farmers of Alberta, which has over 20,000 members, pointed out that his organization had no constitutional authority to call a strike, and such authority could come only from a convention. The next annual U.F.A. convention is to be held in January. Similarly, J. R. McFall, secretary of Alberta Federation of Agriculture, said endorsement by this group would have to be authorized by the annual meeting, which was not scheduled before December 11 and 12. Reports from Edmonton said that with farmers doing "very little talking about the strike" the A.F.U. would likely get little support from the remaining 77,000 farm families in Alberta.

C. E. Wood, president of the Manitoba federation of agriculture and co-operation, said that Manitoba farmers were "definitely not interested" in the non-delivery strike being voted on by the A.F.U., and he expressed doubt as to the effectiveness of such a strike if called.

The Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada said it would "request" its membership to

Important Dates On The Calendar

Sept. 12, Okanagan Falls, B.C.—Sale of 1,000 fat and feeder cattle.
Sept. 14, Elko, B.C. — Waldo cattle sale.
Oct. 3 - 4, Saskatoon — Sheep and cattle shows and sales.
Oct. 17, Yorkton, Sask. — Purebred cattle, sheep, swine sale.
Oct. 21-25, Calgary — Livestock show and sales. (Entries close Sept. 13.)
Oct. 23 - 25, Brandon — Sheep and swine shows and sales.
Oct. 29 - Nov. 1, Edmonton—Livestock show and sales. (Entries close Sept. 23.)
Nov. 12 - 20, Toronto — Royal Winter Fair.

support any Alberta strike on a "voluntary" basis. This organization sent two representatives — its president F. T. Appleby of Saskatoon and its vice-president G. Wright of Borden — along with the three A.F.U. representatives who arrived in Ottawa August 28 to present a brief to the federal government. The A.F.U. delegates were the president Carl Stimpfle of Edmonton, A. R. Hadland from Baldonnel in the northern British Columbia block, and C. D. Fuhr, Stony Plain.

Say Wheat Crop Best Since 1942

A PRAIRIE wheat crop of 440,400,000 bushels — the largest since 1942 when 528 million bushels were harvested — was forecast late in August in preliminary crop estimates by the Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba wheat pools. This would be well above the 10-year average of 347 million bushels for the prairies. The Alberta crop estimate is 149 million bushels, or an average of 19.9 bushels per acre compared with 11.7 bushels in the preliminary estimate last year. The Saskatchewan estimate is 231,400,000 bushels, or an acreage average of 15.6 bushels compared with last year's 12.9 bushels an acre. Manitoba Pool Elevators forecast a wheat crop of 60 million bushels, an average of 21.2 bushels per acre, compared with the 40 million bushel crop harvested last year.

Beef Feeders' Prices Uncertain

THE immediate pricing policy for beef was clarified in August, but prospects for profits from feeding cattle this winter remained uncertain at the time this issue went to press.

Following up the domestic ceilings established by W.P.T.B. late in July, the Canadian Meat Board in mid-August increased its bids for export beef to prices 25 cents below the new domestic ceilings for Choice and Good steer and heifer beef and Choice and Good cow beef and \$1.25 below ceilings for Commercial quality steer and heifer beef. The effect was to establish "floor prices" at or just under the ceiling for good beef.

However, another expected effect was to stimulate packers' bidding to a point where prices for feeder cattle this fall would run slightly higher than the 10 to 10½ cents of a year ago. Most feeders felt that to feed an 11-cent feeder animal profitably through the winter would necessitate a selling price considerably higher than the 12 to 13½ cents now being realized for top steers. Higher cell-

ings next spring, or suspension of ceilings as was done last spring, was hoped for.

A clear-cut announcement regarding likely prices for fat cattle next spring was sought by the Alberta Livestock Co-operative in a brief submitted to Ottawa early in August. The same brief urged improved policies covering the whole western cattle, swine and sheep industry.

CLEARING and breaking of 250,000 acres of land in the Peace River area began in August after equipment finally had been obtained by the American contracting firm.

The Beaver As a Conservation Engineer

By J. L. IRWIN,

Supervisor of Publications, Government of Alberta

THE greatest conservator of water is the beaver. To be successful in this respect necessitates the possession of instinctive engineering knowledge, which this clever and extremely energetic little animal has to an amazing degree. Because of this knowledge, and his untiring energy in using it, vast territories of undeveloped Canada have received protection in the matter of water supply for hundreds of years.

The beaver's objective in the performance of his astounding operations is the protection of his own particular home and family. He is, no doubt, blissfully unconscious of the benefits he is conferring on all wild life, both animal and vegetable, which surrounds him. Protection is the underlying motive for all his work—protection from predatory animals by establishing security in the home he is building for himself and his family. This is made safe during the winter months from the dangers of the wild, and possesses a well stocked larder that will last till spring.

To ensure all this being done successfully, nature has provided him with razor-sharp teeth for the purpose of felling trees. The mere business of bringing a tree down, a considerable feat in itself for so small an animal, is inconsequential in comparison with the importance of dropping it in exactly the right place near the spot chosen for building a dam.

When enough trees have been felled for its construction, there is the tedious job of placing sections of them into an intricate form and filling up all the chinks through which water might escape. This is done by the interlacing of twigs and branches and filling in mud until a water-tight barrier is completed. The mud is pushed in chunks to the site and worked into place by feet and tails. The broad tail has other uses as well. If danger approaches, or is even suspected, it is brought down on the water with a slap, a signal which can be heard for a considerable distance, and immediately every member of the colony has disappeared and will remain invisible until it is considered safe to make another appearance, when they will return to their work.

IT is amazing to watch them at it. To see large pieces of trees being pushed around by these little workmen until they are correctly placed is a memorable lesson in nature study. Having finished this part of the job, and the water area having been enlarged and deepened as a result, the beaver then completes his house, which is conical in shape. The foundation and entrance are under water, while the roof, just above the surface, is strongly built and made secure against attack. Inside the house a ledge is built above the water-line where the beavers have their nest to

which the under water entrance leads.

The family is confined within their house through the winter, neither entrance nor exit being possible through the ice. Food, in the shape of branches and logs of poplar and other deciduous trees, of which only the bark is eaten, is stored for this period, wedged firmly into the sand and mud at the bottom of the water to keep it from floating away. The winter food supply is supplemented by roots of pond lilies and other aquatic plants. In summer the diet also includes berries, twigs, bark of young growth and other vegetation. With an eye to every detail the beaver sees to it



A BUSY CANADIAN ARTISAN

that the roof of his house, which is too tough and strong for any marauding animal to gnaw its way through, is provided with sufficient air holes to give proper ventilation.

The building procedure just described applies in the case of a stream where the banks are shallow. Where they have depth, entry to the house is made from the side of the bank. The dam is then built and the water rises high enough to cover the entrance to the tunnel, which slants upwards till it reaches the house with its shelf above the water level.

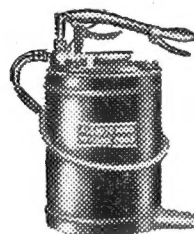
A BEAVER will often dam a stream 300 yards or even more from the spot where he requires the water to be raised. An engineer, after glancing at the surrounding contours, might quite easily question the correctness of the beaver's estimate and conclude that the dam was being con-

structed in the wrong place. But the beaver does not make mistakes. In every instance of this kind his estimate, and not the man's, will prove to be correct.

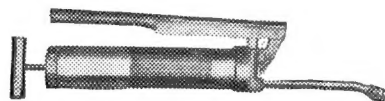
Not only will the water level be raised just where the beaver requires it to be raised, but it will come up to the exact level that he wants. It would be necessary for an engineer to use instruments before he discover-

ed that the exact spot where the dam should have been built was the one which the beaver had already chosen. Such construction work calls for engineering knowledge of a very high order. The beaver, of course, is guided solely by instinct, which exceeds to a very large extent that of man's.

The nature study of this extremely
(Continued on Page 26)



Alemite Model 6536-R—Volume Pressure Pump, equipped with 7 ft. high pressure hose, is built to withstand hard usage and makes lubricating your equipment easier, faster, and surer.



Model 6578-R—Alemite Lever Type Gun. One pound capacity—develops 10,000 lbs. pressure. Spring-primed for positive action—return type plunger handle.



2346-C—This handy fitting box includes the fittings you'll use most to insure proper lubrication for your Farm Equipment.



Alemite fittings are designed for complete lubrication . . . standard equipment on all Canadian farm machinery.

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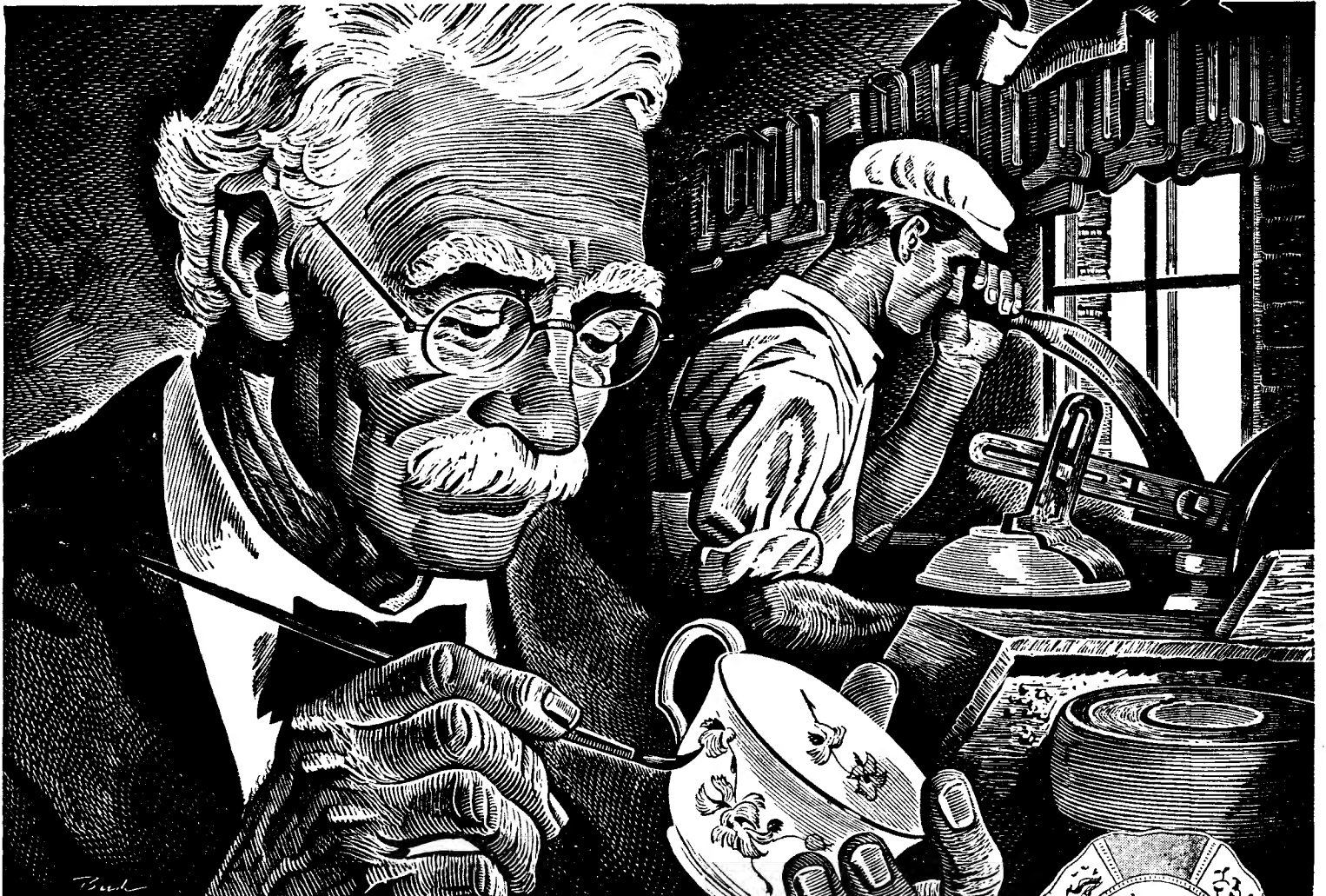
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Farm and Ranch Review

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NEWS dispatches during the past year have frequently reported that Denmark's farming industry had come through the war in comparatively good shape. Few Canadians, however, were prepared for the recent startling announcement that Canada already has lost a major share of the British bacon market, after supplying Britain with most of its wartime bacon requirements. What is more, the initial price at which Britain has contracted to take 90 per cent of Danish bacon exports in the next three years is considerably higher than the current price she is paying for the Canadian product.

Two points appear clear from this development. One is the involved politico-economic relation between Britain and her Western European neighbors. By her food contract with Denmark, which involves a large volume of butter and eggs as well as bacon, Britain aims to keep Denmark within the British sphere of economic influence. The Danish government was reported ready to subsidize producers in order to secure a stable British market, passing up an offer of higher prices, reported to be from Russia.

The second point is that Canada has never held too secure a foothold in the British bacon market. Seasonal production of hogs, lack of uniformity in deliveries and the necessity of using a heavy cure to withstand long shipment and storage have reacted against the popularity of the Canadian product on the British table, and these are objections which obviously do not apply to Danish producers. A cynical Westerner has observed that while blood may be thicker than water, a properly proportioned brine may also have its value in the faraway bacon market.

Canadian hog producers are entitled to a prompt statement from Ottawa as to their position on the world economic chess-board. Canada's bacon-export with Britain still has some time to run, and undoubtedly that market can take all we can send, but what of our position when the present contract terminates?

Farm labor shortage for the work involved and the grain-price relationship have been important factors in sharply

Editorial

reducing hog production in Alberta as in other provinces, but producer organizations have roundly deplored the lack of a government policy which would stabilize the industry. Poultry and dairy interests now can add their voices to the demand that such a policy be stated in terms that will let producers know what lies ahead.

★ ★

CO-OPERATIVE associations in Canada are now subject to federal income taxation. While the government made minor concessions from the original plan of taxing co-operatives, as announced by Hon. J. L. Ilsley in his budget speech, the fact remains that the historic attitude of Canadian governments towards the co-operative movement in taxation matters has been reversed. Under the regulations now in effect co-operative associations are in for some difficult times. Furthermore, it will be almost impossible to start any new associations of that nature.

Actually, there never has been any widespread demand in Western Canadian business circles, outside the grain trade, to have co-operative organizations made subject to federal income taxation. Most business men looked upon co-operatives with a degree of tolerance, recognizing that they were honest efforts on the part of farmers and others to improve their own lot. But the grain trade, through the Income Tax Payers' Association, managed to implant in the minds of the powers that be in Ottawa that the co-operative movement was a dangerous socialistic experiment and should be made subject to federal taxation.

The government has made a mistake. It has failed to realize that true co-operatives are not profit-making undertakings, but are purely service organizations. It has failed to see that business has everything to lose and nothing to gain in fighting with farmer co-operatives. As time goes on and it becomes obvious that the co-operative movement has been seriously harmed, it is hoped there will be a change of governmental attitude.

★ ★

AMONG other things which the Canadian government must decide and announce before long is its policy on immigration. Naturally, any program which would increase our population by this means should be deferred until all our own veterans and war workers have been re-established and until present housing and unemployment problems have been levelled out — if that day ever comes. After that, what should Canada's policy be?

There is no argument for the indiscriminate admission of hordes of immi-

grants whose national or ideological background is bad. We have had some experiences along that line. But there are thousands of people in the British Isles, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerland who are anxious to make new homes in the Western World, and in time Canada could absorb many of these to her advantage.

Any policy formulated must be on a strictly selective basis, with the bars kept up against undesirables, no matter what their national origin, but there will be room in Canada's future for thousands of suitable people who can contribute to her industrial and agricultural growth. If the United States had limited immigration during the latter part of the last century and the early part of this, as Canada has been doing in recent years, it would not be the economic and military power it is today.

An eastern paper recently reports that there are 8,000 vacant farms in Ontario, and adds . . . "yet there are people who say that this is no longer a land of opportunity. We should be interested to see what immigrants from Belgium, Norway and Denmark would do with those farms."

Canada's latent resources cannot be developed without manpower. Properly selected immigrants would bring their own training and skills and apply their thrift and industry to many fields of national development.

★ ★

SERIOUS charges have been made of gross and incalculable waste in the disposition of Canada's war assets piled up at V-Day in many parts of the Dominion. Officials in the various government departments concerned have advanced their best arguments to explain why vast stores of usable goods and materials should not be permitted to enter the open market in competition with the products of reconverted industry. It is very difficult, however, to convince thrifty people that it is sound business to destroy great stocks of vehicles, batteries, airplane parts, stoves, shoes, blankets, and other articles which could be used around the farm or in the farm home or by small business concerns.

A particularly disturbing feature of the fully justified outcry over this situation is the apparent unwillingness of the officials and civil servants involved to allow a full and free airing of the charges made and to place the blame where it belongs.

Canadian taxpayers in the last six or seven years have paid quite a few dollars for even the share of materials which became surplus at war's end, and if there is mismanagement in the disposal of these assets they are entitled to know it.

"On Anxiety Street there are plenty of neighbours."

"It's mighty decent of you, Harry, to take young Bill to school while I'm on my back," said Don.

"Yes, it's a real neighbourly act," his wife added.

"Think nothing of it," said Harry. "They say, you know, that on Anxiety Street there are plenty of neighbours. Certainly I've learned a lot about being neighbourly from the business I'm in."

Harry's business . . . the life insurance business . . . is founded on that very thing. It comes to the aid of anxious people in time of trouble or bereavement. Four million people have found that the surest way to peace of mind for themselves and their loved ones is to pool their savings and share in the benefits of a fund which pays out more than half a million dollars every working day to policyholders and beneficiaries.

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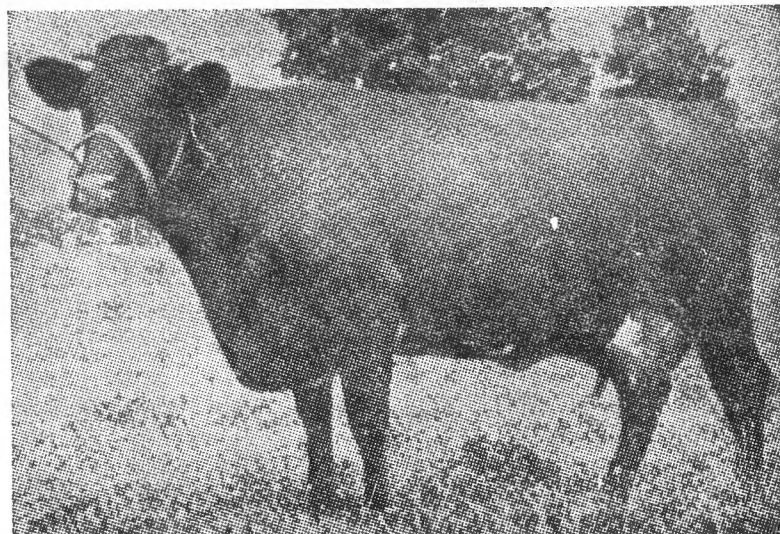
Life insurance was designed to provide protection for the people through the people's thrift. During the war years its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada amounted to

over One Billion Dollars. Thirty Million Dollars of these payments went to beneficiaries of those who had died on Active Service overseas.

Near you is a life insurance agent. Ask him for advice in planning your future. It is good citizenship to own life insurance.

A message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada and their agents.

LF-246



BREAKS CANADIAN RECORD

Rose Mimosa 2nd, this fine typey member of the Alderlea Dual Purpose Shorthorn herd of Alan J. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont., has just captured the all-time Canadian record for four-year-old Shorthorns with a production of 12,988 pounds milk, 502 pounds fat in 305 days. During her first three lactations Rose has averaged 9,843 pounds milk, or 34 pounds daily, with an average test of 4.02 per cent fat.

Dual Purpose Cow Has Important Role

By PROFESSOR J. P. SACKVILLE
Department of Animal Science,
University of Alberta

FIVE years ago a herd of dual-purpose cows was established at the University of Alberta farm for the purpose of investigating the returns that might be expected over a period of years from this type of cattle production program and what it might have to offer in providing a market for home-grown feeds, especially grass and hay.

Twelve grade Shorthorn and six Red Poll cows were purchased from Alberta breeders. The number of Shorthorns was later reduced to ten head. The report on this project is not yet complete but some of the findings to date may be of interest at this time.

With a view to making the most use of grass during the lactation period the aim was, as far as it was possible, to have the cows freshen in March and April. During the winter months when the herd was dry they were maintained on cheap, rough feed consisting of hay (part of which was alfalfa), together with a fair proportion of straw. Liberal feeding was practised during the time the cows freshened in the spring until they were turned to grass.

The cows were mated with good type beef bulls. For the first three weeks the calves were fed whole milk from the pail and gradually changed over to all skim milk by the time they were five weeks of age. In addition to milk the calves were self fed a grain mixture of oats, together with 10 per cent of flax meal until they were around seven months old.

During the first two years the calves were placed in dry lot when weaned, fed a finishing ration and marketed at approximately one year, weighing around 700 pounds. The past two years they were carried through the first winter largely on hay—a mixture of equal parts alfalfa and green feed, together with 2 lbs. of grain per head daily made up of oats 2 parts, barley 1 part and a mineral supplement. The object was to finish later on grass and cover crop.

THE figures for 1943-44, covering both cows and calves—14 head of



PROF. SACKVILLE

each — presented below are fairly representative of the performance of this herd since it was first started in 1941.

Average No. days in milk	321
Average milk production	7,134 lbs.
Average fat production	289 lbs.
Value of milk	\$1,941.00
Value of beef produced	\$ 677.00
Gross value beef and milk	\$2,618.00
Net return over feed costs	\$93 a head.

The statement for the past year (1944-45) shows an average gross income per cow and calf of \$210 with a net return over feed costs of slightly over \$100.

A number of significant features have developed out of the past few years' experience with the dual-purpose herd:

(1) Approximately 70 per cent of the total revenue has been derived from the sale of dairy products. This emphasizes the importance of selecting dual-purpose cows that give evidence of reasonable milk flow.

(2) Calves from dual-purpose dams sired by a well-bred beef bull of good individuality will, when properly finished at anywhere from 14 to 20 months of age, produce very acceptable beef carcasses that will qualify for the blue grade.

(3) Calves raised on skim milk

(Continued on Page 28)

New Developments In Turkey Raising

By FRED SALTVOLE

"COMMERCIAL turkey raising in Alberta has just commenced," according to F. J. Higginson, senior turkey fieldman for the province. He predicted the small producer would soon abandon his breeding flock of a few hens and a tom and would buy poults from hatcheries instead. This would facilitate breed improvement because flocks producing eggs for hatcheries must be inspected and banded.

Mr. Higginson made these remarks at the turkey field day at the EAT Turkey Farm of E. W. Tester, Innisfail, on August 21. This was the second of what it is hoped will become an annual field day, the first having been held in 1945 at L. E. Richardson's large "broad breast bronze" turkey farm at Vulcan.

Mr. and Mrs. Tester moved last fall from Milo, in Southern Alberta, to their present three-quarter-section farm in the central part of the province. They have 900 turkeys this year, all raised from pedigreed, trap-nested pens. This is the greatest number they have ever produced. Their whole flock is of the newly popular "broad breast bronze" type, and some 200 of them are of the smaller or "bantam" size. These, from breeding stock hatched from eggs obtained in California in 1945, are some of the first "bantam" turkeys in Alberta. Fat, mature, "bantam" hens last fall weighed from 13 to 16 pounds. The young toms, however, are heavier than desired, although generally somewhat smaller than any other type or breed. The Testers hope to develop a strain producing smaller, earlier toms.

Mr. Higginson said approximately 80 per cent of Alberta's turkeys were of the Bronze breed, which is of two types: "standard", and "broad breast", which lacks the fine markings of the standard. Mature standard hens weigh about 16 pounds at 26 weeks, and toms about 25 pounds at 28 weeks. The speaker, who has been banding turkeys since 1929, described the trend from the poor type bird of that day to a very much larger turkey with perhaps too much emphasis on plumage color in some cases.

Nowadays, consumer demand is for a smaller turkey, about 14 pounds for hens and 20 pounds for toms, or lighter, with emphasis on carcass quality rather than plumage color. He said the small broad breast bronze turkeys may be what the trade wanted, but on the other hand this type has some disadvantages too. He advised his listeners not to destroy their present breeding stock, but rather to select strains which develop earliest and are meatiest, with balanced build and strong constitution.

A HIGHLIGHT of the day was the first public demonstration in Western Canada of artificial insemination of turkeys. The Tester farm is the only one in the West where this process is used on a practical scale. Mr. Tester and F. B. Dunkley, Southern Alberta poultry fieldman, demonstrated the method, perfected after only a little practice this spring, which enabled them easily to collect semen from the males and inseminate about 50 hens in a couple of hours.

The simple equipment used would cost only a dollar or two.

The hens were inseminated once a week, and hatchability of eggs from an experimental pen was 25.5 per cent higher than from a comparable pen which mated naturally. When natural mating is used, a tom may mate with only a few hens of his selection, but artificial insemination eliminates such "preferential mating". Another advantage is the increased value of an outstanding male through obtaining from him enough semen to breed up to 20 hens in one day, or a daily average of eight hens, if desired. Earlier eggs and consequent earlier maturing birds, so important to the Western Canadian turkey industry, can be obtained through use of artificial lights and proper feeding. Fertility of these early eggs, which is the weak spot of the turkey industry, can be improved through artificial insemination. It should be borne in mind, however, that artificial insemination does entail a certain amount of work.

The field day was sponsored by Little Red Deer-Dorcas Women's Institute, who served refreshments on the green lawn of the Tester home. The program was provided by Alberta agriculture department officials, Mr. Dunkley, Mr. Higginson, and Miss Norma Hogg, Calgary district home economist, who addressed the women. Some 80 people attended — among them many of Alberta's prominent turkey breeders.

AMONG these were Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Hallman, owner-operators of Hallman turkey hatchery at Brooks. They were just back from a tour of many of the largest turkey farms in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, where they saw several flocks of 20,000 and one of 43,000 birds. Breeding flocks often consist of 500 hens and 50 toms, which run together. A "free mating" flock of this size, which can be handled in the comparatively warm climates of these states, apparently eliminates fighting and preferential mating, and good hatchability of eggs results. Americans are making money on turkeys even though feed costs are double those in Alberta and turkey prices are only slightly higher.

Mr. Hallman won the "turkey quiz" prize. This was more in fun than for fame, however, for among the questions which eliminated the other contestants were some like this: "What color are peacocks' eggs—pale blue or speckled?" (The answer: "Who ever heard of a peacock laying eggs?").

Feeding New Grain May Poison Birds

THE scarcity of scratch grains may induce poultrymen to use large quantities of new grains as soon as they are threshed. Remember that there is such a thing as "new grain poisoning". Watch for evidence of this trouble — the birds' heads get dark and the droppings are a dark green color. If possible, start by using not over 25 per cent new grain in scratch feeds, which can be increased to full feeding by the first of November after which there should be no further trouble from this source.

A stubble field worked early in the fall is in good shape to soak up fall rains.

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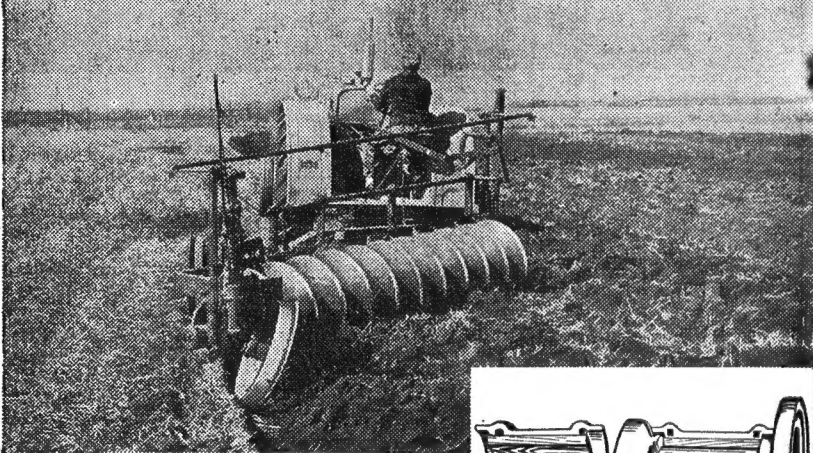
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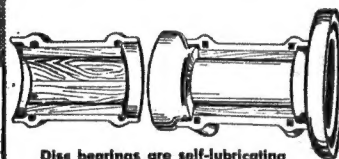
THE MOST POPULAR?

Even the women folks prefer MM Wheatland Disc Plows because there's no criticism of the job done. They simply do the job just right.

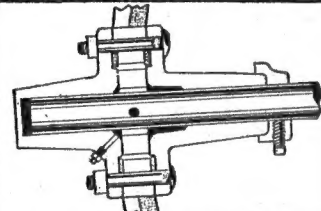
There is an MM Wheatland to enable you to cut the cost of preparing your seed bed as much as 50% over ordinary methods. 26 inch discs and 10 inch spacing between discs give it wide cut and light draft.

- Plows and Discs IN ONE OPERATION—yet very light in draft—seeder or drill attachment available.
- Mixes stubble and vines thoroughly with the soil—plows from 3 to 9 inches deep.
- Helps prevent air pockets and soil blowing.
- Can be used to build terraces the economical way.

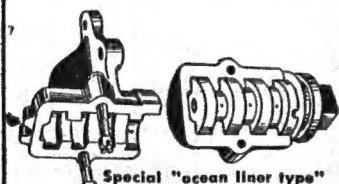
Although the degree of concavity is about the same as in ordinary 20 inch discs, the depth of concavity is 4 inches as compared to only 2 1/4 inches. As a result MM Wheatland Plows turn the soil much better. Extra large discs mean less wear on the disc bearings as discs make fewer revolutions per mile. Discs are specially heat-strengthened steel, highly polished to scour better. RIGID FRAME: This frame is now famous as the one that won't "twist", "wear", or "give"—thanks to its BRIDGE TRUSSED construction and the extra-heavy-duty casting and steel plates that connect the heavy axles to the rigid frame. Hand and powerlift models—See your MM dealer for sizes and when available—they're worth waiting for.



Disc bearings are self-lubricating—take no end-thrust.



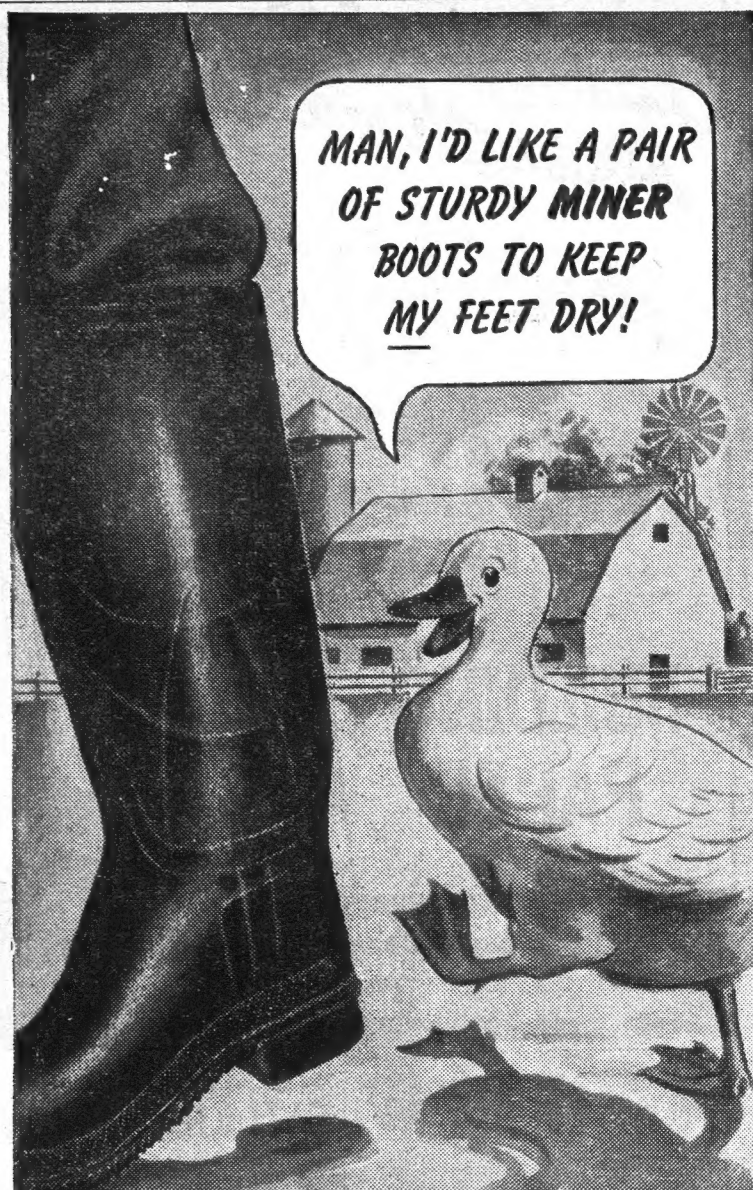
Cross section of wheel and axle. End-thrust collar is pinned to axle. Dirt is kept out—grease in.



Special "ocean liner type" end-thrust bearing assembly takes all end-thrust.

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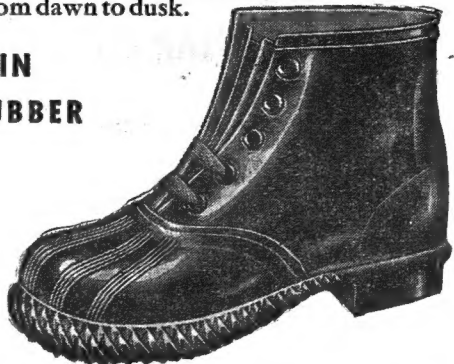
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The famous MINER Vacuum Pressure Cure firmly welds boots together... guards against breaks and leaks... toughens rubber to stand the scuffing of farm wear. Surfaces are evenly flooded in process by a protective film for lasting gloss resistance to barnyard acids and the drying action of the air.

And built on skilfully designed lasts, MINER boots are a comfort to feet that are on the go from dawn to dusk.

MINER LEADS IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOOTWEAR

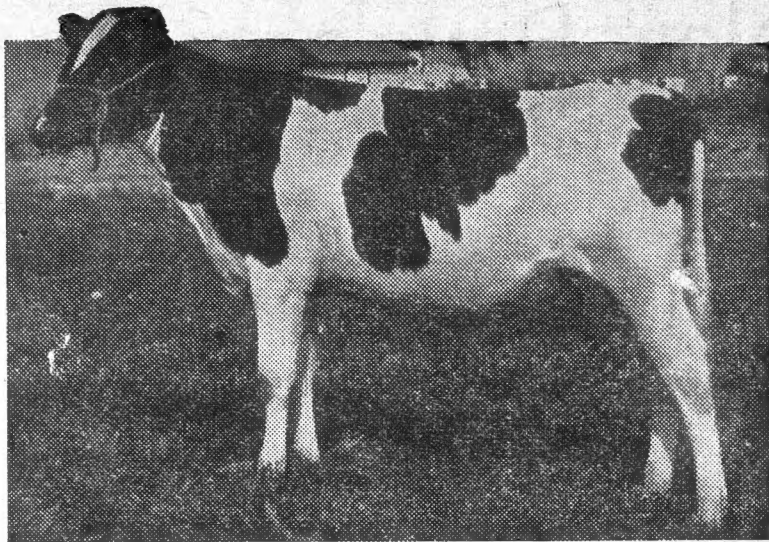
MINER was first to make and display synthetic rubber boots. Today the experience of their craftsmen means stronger, longer-wearing farm footwear for you.



Miner farm boots and laced work rubbers are available for men and women and the girls and boys.

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Manufacturers of Rubber and Canvas Footwear, Rubber Clothing and Gloves, Rubber Heels, Soles and Socks, Quarter and Sock Linings, Producers of Cloth and Wholesalers of Leather Footwear.



TOP IN BRITISH SHIPMENT

Hays' Gerben Again, above, was the top-priced animal in the British Friesian shipment at \$10,000. She was sold by Hays' Limited, Calgary and Brampton, and is a daughter of Alcartra Gerben, world champion yearly butterfat producer with 1,409 lbs.

Record Prices Paid For 220 Holsteins For Britain

IN order to introduce new blood into the herds of its members, the British Friesian Cattle Society, London, England, has just completed the purchase of 220 head of outstanding Canadian Holsteins at a cost of over half a million dollars. The average price paid at the farm was the record-breaking figure of \$2,037 which with handling and transportation costs is increased to approximately \$2,300, delivered in Great Britain. The cattle were selected in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and will go to breeders in all parts of Great Britain.

This is the highest average price or total ever paid for any single shipment of Holstein-Friesian cattle ever exported from Canada, and the animals qualifying for it met the highest specifications ever established for a large scale importation. These included milk and total butterfat records at least 25 per cent above Record of Performance requirements on the three nearest female ancestors of all the bulls chosen and on the two nearest dams of heifers. Service sires had to meet the same requirements as bulls that were purchased. In addition, no record, regardless of total milk, with a test of less than 3.7 per cent butterfat was considered.

The buying delegation consisted of Messrs. G. B. Radcliffe, Alistair Munro, Frank Terry, and the newly-appointed Secretary of the British Friesian Society, W. H. Bursby. The entire selection consisted of 54 bulls, 8 milking heifers, 59 bred heifers and 99 open heifers. The highest price paid was \$10,000 to Hays Ltd., Calgary and Brampton, for Hays' Gerben Again, two-months-old daughter of Alcartra Gerben, world champion yearly butterfat producer with 1,409 lbs. fat. "Gerben Again" is sired by Hays' Thirty-Nine Steps whose dam is Hays' Snowden Lady, with a 10-lactation total of 150,121 lbs. milk containing 6,185 lbs. fat, average test, 4.12 per cent butterfat.

The top bull was Glenafton Rag Apple Admiral, secured from T. O. Dolson, Brampton, at \$7,500. He is a three-year-old son of the famed three-times All-Canadian aged bull, Montvic Rag Apple Marksman, who is out

of Montvic Rag Apple Colantha Abberkerk, the North American Holstein champion for yearly production on three-times-a-day milking with 1,263 lbs. fat. The dam of "Admiral" is of Rag Apple breeding, has been graded "Very Good" in Selective Registration, and has a yearly record of 753 lbs. fat from 17,986 lbs. milk, average test 4.21 per cent butterfat.

THE three highest-priced bulls of the shipment were sired by "Marksman" and a total of six of his sons were purchased, including one each from: S. J. Hammond & Son, St. Paul's Station, Ont.; C. C. Haviland, Wiltonville; L. A. Everett & Son, Simcoe; Beneteau Bros., Amherstburg; Norman R. McArthur, Thamesford; and Allan H. Gilmour, Burgessville. Included also were five sons and seven daughters of Montvic Rag Apple Sovereign; two sons and seven daughters of Montvic Commander; two sons and one daughter of Montvic Rag Apple Ajax; and two sons and six daughters of Montvic Rag Apple Achilles.

Conspicuous among the group were seven daughters of Inka Supreme Reflection who is now in service in the Artificial Breeding Club in Leeds County, Ontario. All were bred by D. H. McCaugherty & Son, Streetsville.

It is expected that the entire selection will go to Britain in three shipments, one now, one later in the fall and another next spring. The departure of many of the younger heifers is being purposely delayed so that they may be bred to outstanding sires before shipment.

A total of 86 breeders contributed animals. The largest individual consignment of 19 head was from Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Manitoba, and included their first prize heifer calf and reserve junior champion at Calgary and Edmonton, Parthena Carstairs Rockwood. Hays Limited, supplied 11 head; Douglas Hart, Woodstock, 10 head; W. H. McCaugherty, Streetsville; Bert Thornton & Son, Thamesford; Norman C. Schell, Woodstock; T. R. Dent, Woodstock; and Jas. R. Henderson, Portsmouth, six each; Smith Haven, Woodstock, G. W. Dennis, St. Thomas; and E. A. Innes, Brantford, five each; MacDonald College; Norman R. MacArthur, Thamesford; Fred L. Schell, Woodstock; Hugh Ormiston, Brooklin; and F. H. Caldwell, Carp, four each.

"Mustering" On High Australian Plains

By JOHN LOUGHLIN

THE wind that tore in from the east through the high peaks and sighed as it tugged at the coarse mountain grass on the tablelands had developed a raw edge. At the top of the narrow trails, up 6,000 feet or so, the mountains flattened to form the rolling grasslands of the Dargo High Plains, the rooftop of Victoria, Australia. Beyond, in dark splendor, loomed the bulky mass of the Australian Alps — the "tiger country," the airline pilots call it as they bump their way over its upsurging currents.

Up on the plains the herds are the cream of the country's Hereford stock, sleek, well-fed and well-bred. All through the summer months they have roamed the rich pastures of the plateau, breeding and fattening, rarely disturbed by man. But now they mope and cluster in moody groups with their tails to the icy wind. They feel winter closing in fast on the high plains.

In a few weeks the forbidding gloom of the distant ranges will be mantled with snow. The rooftop grazing lands will be wintered in, and deeper into the mountains, Australia's alpine resorts will be going gay for the snow sports season.

It is time for the herds to begin their trek to the lowlands winter paddocks where there's feed until spring. They don't have long to wait.

THREE riders lead their packhorses along the mountain roads and strike off up narrow flinty cattle trails. The two horsemen, with 15-ft. stockwhips looped at their saddles, ride with the ease of men bred to the saddle. So does the girl. For three days they have been on the track and they ride in silence as the horses slither on the loose flints of the rising track. Only the metallic clatter of hoofs, the gusty breathing of the horses and the rhythmical panting of the cattle dogs intrude on the quiet of the bush.

The two brothers and the sister, the dogs and the horses, know the trails as well as they know the high plains, and none in this country knows them better. All their lives have been spent in the foothills and mountains, and

the trek from the tablelands is a family affair, more or less.

Lean, tight-lipped Jack Treasure is the elder brother. He runs a big cattle station in the Dargo country. Freda — one of the smartest horsewomen in the State, they say, and she handles the cattleman's stockwhip with the deftness of her brothers — rides in the middle, and Jim comes up behind. The rest of the Treasure family will join in the mustering before the trek is over — Mum, Dad, and brother Don, spending cold nights sleeping out in the mountains under the stars.

They pause at the top of the trail to rest the sweating horses. Jack rises in his saddle and his eyes narrow as he scans the plains. Not many of the cattle are to be seen. Most of them shelter in folds of country.

15,000 on the Range

"You'd never guess there's 15,000 head out there," he remarked. "There's 15,000 up here this year, counting the mobs on the Bogong plains."

For a start, the task has nothing of the breathless excitement of pounding hoofs and stampeding herds. The stock are scattered far across the plains, and hidden away in odd corners, and it would take a big team of riders to round them up. The three riders hitch their packhorses to trees, and just walk their mounts across the plain, separating and heading for different points. When they get within earshot of the nearest grazing Herefords, they start to shout their strange mustering call . . .

"SALT, S-A-A-A-L-T!"

And "Salt" to the cattle on the high plains means just that. The nearest beasts lift their heads and give an answering bellow which is picked up by the rest of the stock for miles farther on.

Jack Treasure wouldn't swear they have a language for telling each other what's going on, but he's prepared to stake his mustering cheque on his belief that there's a different note in the bellows that resound over the plains when the herds begin to stir at the call of "Salt". From all over the plateau the cattle begin to move in to the mustering points, to be lured by their craving for salt down to the lower plains.

For nearly half a century this is how the herds on the high plains have been mustered. By no other way

(Continued on Page 29)

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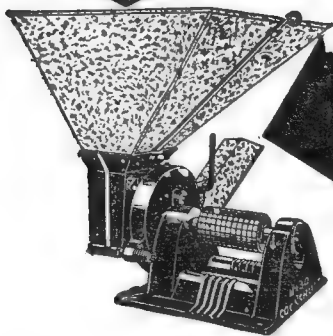


DOWN FROM HIGH PASTURES

When winter brings snow to the Dargo High Plains in the Australian Alps, the thousands of head of cattle pasturing there during the summer are driven down the mountainside to the lower paddocks. This picture shows the last of the stock to leave the plains near the summit of Mount St. Bernard. In charge of the trek over the stock-routes are the Australian "cowboys" and their dog, seen at the right.

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BRIGHTER TOMORROWS FOR YOU AND YOURS!

Select Pullets Carefully For Profitable Layers

EARLY hatched pullets will be coming into permanent quarters in the next few weeks. As you bring them in from the range handle each bird carefully. It is poor business to include any bird that is obviously unthrifty, particularly as she has a market value at this stage higher than at any later period.

A good pullet, coming off range at or near maturity, will have a bright comb, will feel heavy for her size, will carry considerable fat all over her body, and, in the yellow legged varieties, will have rich leg color.

She will be friendly, talkative, with glossy plumage, a very soft skin, a bright prominent eye, short, well curved beak, and a soft abdomen if laying is to commence shortly.

Those that should be culled and marketed are the pale legged birds, the excessively thin, those with any deformity such as a crooked back, twisted beak, wry neck, etc. Those with an excessively heavy skull and sunken eyes should be discarded, as also should the underized.

Housing early hatched birds requires care in seeing that they have plentiful air, day and night.

If droppings boards are used they should be pulled forward a couple of inches so a current of air can travel up the back wall and reach the birds on the back roost. Windows overhead or beneath the roosts should be open in hot weather, and everything done to make the change-over from range to confinement as easy on the birds as possible.

If they have had lots of greenfeed on range, try and provide some in the laying house. Kale or rape is ideal, lawn clippings are also good. But avoid long grass which will almost assuredly pack up their crops and has little feeding value anyway.

Avoid crowding on the roosts. Go in the house at dark and spread the birds out if they tend to pack in groups.

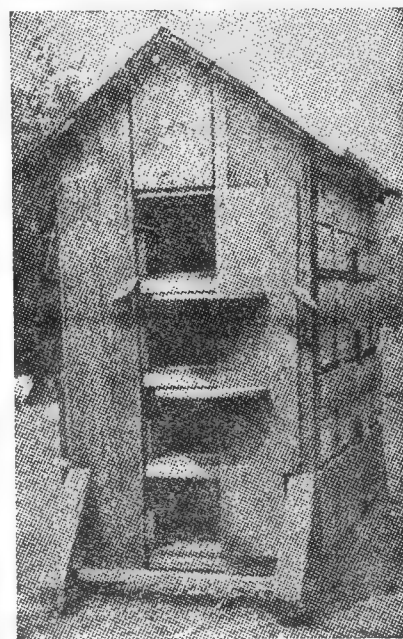
Keep the flock relatively hungry and ready for a big fill-up of grain at the evening feed. Don't overcrowd them. Four square feet of floor space is not too much in hot weather.

...

TEST LAYERS FOR APPROVAL

INSPECTORS of the Alberta Poultry Branch will start work on blood testing of flocks for hatchery approval about the first of September. Letters have been mailed to all flock owners whose flocks were tested last year and all applicants, whether or not they have had their flocks tested previously, are urged to send in their application forms promptly. The inspector may then have all applications for his territory when he starts out and will be able to complete the testing as he goes along.

Last season 700 flocks were tested and approved. An endeavor is being made to have the testing completed by the first of the year, and if this goal is to be achieved full co-operation from cock owners will be necessary. There have been a few minor changes in the flock approval regulations and all flock owners are advised to read them carefully.



START THEM YOUNG

Training pullets to use nests while still on range saves a lot of trouble in the laying houses later on. A battery of nests like the illustration above in "Canada Poultryman" is easy to make and will serve several range shelters full of pullets. The birds enter in the middle and the eggs are collected from the outside.

...

Pays to Cull Loafer Hens

WEED out all non-laying and poor producing hens from your flock, and you will be money ahead. Rigid culling will result in a higher rate of lay for the flock, which will decrease production costs, increase net returns per bird and likely give you a higher net return for the entire poultry business. Culling also enables the flock owner to feed and care for the better producing birds left.

Egg production per laying hen usually reaches a peak in May, then drops off until the lowest point is reached in November. Poultry producers can prevent this drop in egg production per laying hen by getting rid of the non-laying or poor producing hens early in the season.

...

ABOUT a week before the pullets or forced molted hens are to be put back into the laying house, give that house a thorough spraying with a disinfectant solution. Allow to dry, then thoroughly whitewash. Whitewash the nests, hoppers, etc., when returning them to the house. A little disinfectant in the whitewash is desirable. When the house is dry, place a good bed of litter on the floor and in the nests the day before the birds are to be put in. The morning that they are to be put in put mash in the hopper, good quality whole oats in another, fill grit and shell box and water troughs, and the house is ready for the birds.

Fine Wartime Record For Canada's Farms

DESPITE a draining off of 20 to 25 per cent of Canada's farm labor force during the war years, the Dominion has delivered 140 per cent of her pre-war food production — not far short of doubling the per capita output of our farmers, Kenneth W. Taylor, deputy chairman and foods co-ordinator of the prices board, said in Geneva Park, Ontario.

In an address at the annual conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs, Mr. Taylor said: "Canada probably came as close as any country, and closer than most to achieving a total war effort."

Reviewing Canada's food program and policy, he termed "a remarkable achievement" the increase over pre-war production averages of wheat by 35 per cent, meats and eggs 60 per cent, cheese 40 per cent, concentrated milk products 120 per cent and sugar beets 25 per cent.

Above all the measure of success Canada had achieved "has been the result of plain hard work, long hours—winter and summer, hours of extra chores in the early dawn and in the evening — by 1,000,000 farmers and their wives from coast to coast."

The food program had been organized carefully right down to the individual farmer, who had not been subject to compulsory direction of farm production "but the program is implemented by education and persuasion supported by fair and reasonable price or other financial incentives."

For the current year, Canada had set the following objectives:

Wheat, 300 million bushels; meat, 750 million pounds; eggs, 90 million dozen; cheese, 125 million pounds; evaporated milk, 600,000 cases, and fish, 1,400 million pounds. It was possible Canada might fall short of some of these objectives, but she might exceed others.

Fine Livestock At Saskatoon

SASKATOON Exhibition brought out stiff competition in many of the livestock classes.

M. F. Goldfinder, mature bull of Merryvale Farms, Missouri, again was grand champion Shorthorn, with reserve grand going to the junior champion, Gallinger-bred Killearn Norseman 37th, exhibited by W. A. Dryden and Son, Brooklin, Ontario. Wm. Harrison, Dafoe, won senior championship with Killearn Norseman 16th, while Merryvale Farms took the reserve junior award. Shorthorn female championships were shared by F. H. Deacon and Son, Unionville, Ontario; Merryvale Farms; W. G. Wilkinson and Sons, Tuxford; W. E. Parker and Sons, Watford, Ontario.

R. J. Murray, Saskatoon, showed grand champion Hereford bull—Real Prince Donald 5th, bred by Jack Paul, Okotoks, Alta. Reserve grand and junior championship went to O'Neil Bros., Denfield, Ontario; reserve senior to S. S. Snelgrove, Sintaluta. Reserve junior bull was exhibited by Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel, Alta., who also showed senior and grand, and junior and reserve grand Hereford females. Catley and Sons, Craven, and O'Neil Bros. paraded reserve senior and reserve junior females, respectively.

Most of the Aberdeen-Angus bull and female championships went to Kenneth Holt, Craven, although reserve senior and reserve junior bull awards, respectively, were won by W. R. Garbutt, Belbeck, and T. S. Smart and Sons, Atwood, Colorado.

Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Man., won most of the Holstein championships. Maurice Williams of Saskatoon showed senior and reserve grand cow and B. H. Thompson, Boharm, exhibited reserve junior female.

Of the Jersey championships, four went to Thompson and Sons, Fairlight, three to Bellavista Farms, Milner, B.C., and one to Brandon Creamery.

The Edenbank herd of Oliver N. Wells, Sardis, B.C., won most of the awards among Ayrshires. J. D. Roberts, Morse, the only other exhibitor,

showed the reserve junior bull. R. O. SYMES of Calgary owned the senior and grand, and the junior champion, Percheron stallions; Just-home Ranch, Cochrane, Alta., the reserve senior and reserve grand stallion and the senior and grand champion mare; Hardy Salter of Calgary reserve junior stallion, reserve senior and reserve grand mare, and junior champion mare; while C. J. Hanson, Brightview, Alta., owned reserve junior mare.

In Belgian classes, wins were split between the two exhibitors, M. Latam, Bremner, Alta., and Robert Thomas of Grandora. Similarly, Clydesdale awards were divided between the only two exhibitors, J. W. Cruickshank of Maidstone and Clem Dunham of Fairlight.

Senior and grand champion Yorkshire sow was Cottage Farm Beautiful 256V, imported in dam by George Hufman, Aberdeen. Charles Harlton and Son, Belle Plaine, won all other sow and boar championships except reserve junior sow, which went to A. H. Dyck, Borden.

Exhibitors of champion ram and champion ewe, respectively, in each sheep breed were: Suffolks — Victor Watson, Airdrie, Alta., and A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alta.; Shropshires — Fred Gurney, Paris, Ontario, both awards; Hampshires — C. Lowden, Niagara Falls, Ontario, and P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alta.; Southdowns — Rock Bros., Drumheller, and E. Lowden, Glanford, Ontario; Oxford — Welland Securities, Niagara Falls, Ontario, both awards.

Australians to Buy Livestock in Canada

FOUR prominent stockbreeders of New South Wales, Australia, will go overseas this month with a delegation to purchase stud stock. They will visit the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. The breeders are T. Hastie Kelsall, breeder of Dorset Horn sheep; P. H. Wake, of Glan-dra, breeder of Border Leicester sheep; R. Watson, of Rous, breeder and judge of Jersey cattle, and F. A. McIntosh, of Berry, breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

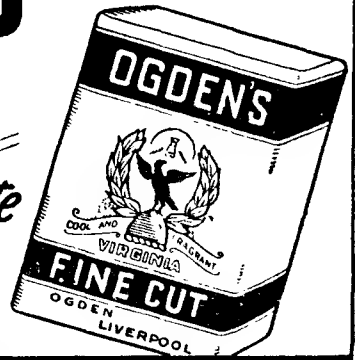
Officials of the New South Wales Department of Agriculture who will be members of the party are: C. F. G. Grant, herdmaster; E. A. Elliott, sheep and wool expert; and G. M. D. Carse, pig expert.

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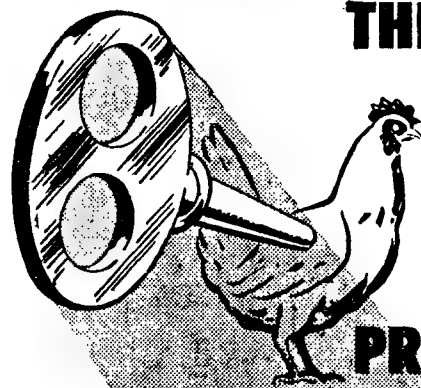


Put a BofM Loan to work for you. If you need extra money for your farm's development or improvement, see your BofM manager today. Ask or write for folder "Quiz for a Go-ahead Farmer."



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THE KEY TO FULL EGG PRODUCTION

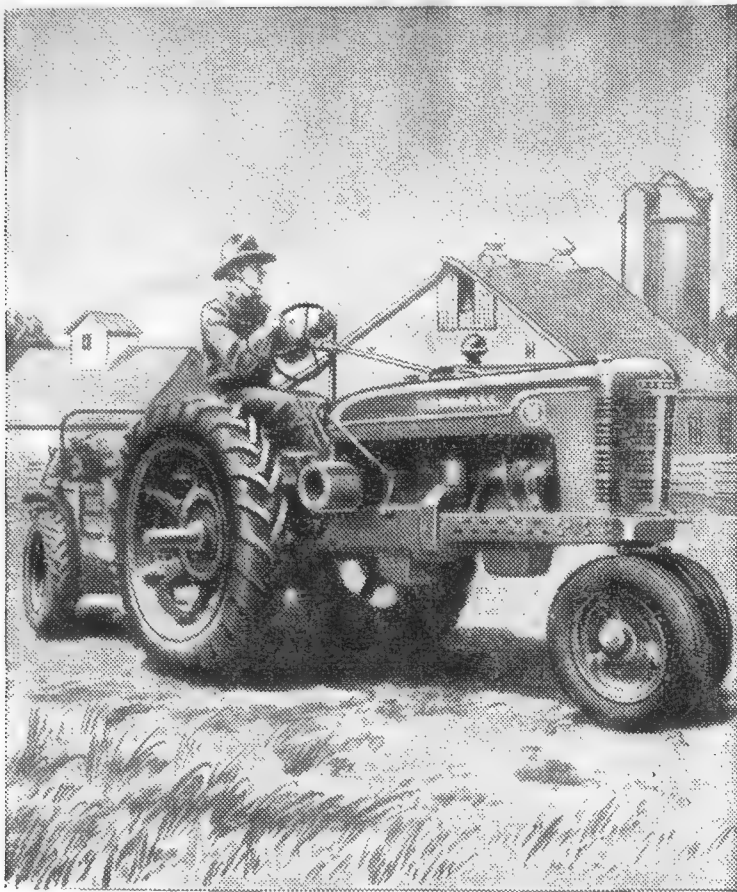
A hen's ability to lay is predetermined by ancestry. The eggs are "locked in", so to speak and she will lay all she can, only if you give her a top quality laying mash. Miracle Laying Mash is your key to full egg production because it contains just what the hen needs to bring all the eggs out. Miracle Laying Mash assures you of extra egg profits.

DON'T BUY FEED — BUY RESULTS —

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Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

NATIONALIZATION of radio in Canada met the desires of most Canadians. They did not want to see this great enterprise fall into hands of giant monopolies, and possibly land eventually in the lap of some huge United States corporation.

But Alberta people are not so sure they want radio in this province dominated by the CBC.

Domination By The CBC

This government corporation is located in the East and naturally is most concerned with the East. We in Alberta like to think we are a "different breed of cats" from the easterners. We do not like eastern ideas continually siphoned to us over the CBC. We want our own means of expression over the air.—*Brooks Bulletin*.

...

MR. EDITOR, where do you get that idea that the new wheat agreement is generally satisfactory? The farmer has to turn the wheat over to the government and let them sell it below market price, then wait three years before he gets his money. Also Britain will sell some of that wheat for twice the price we get. Does Britain sell their goods below market price when they pay for the wheat? Robbing the farmer is a well established pastime in Canada.—*Otto Bisle, Cluny, Alta.*

...

OUR wheat marketing system is a little difficult to describe. It may be best regarded as chaos. The Wheat Board pays Canadian farmers \$1.35 per bushel. Millers buy for the domestic flour market at \$1.25, get a drawback of 47½¢.

Chaotic Wheat Marketing System

from the government and sell to bakers at 77½¢. On wheat sold abroad as flour, the government pays no drawback. A large volume of wheat is then contracted for the U.K. government, at \$1.55 per bushel, with the U.K. permitted to resell this, or the flour from it, in any market at any price. The wheat to other countries is to be sold on the basis of the Chicago market, admitting that speculation is virtuous at Chicago but wicked at Winnipeg. Total sales of wheat, less the Board's operating costs, are pooled, and any excess over the \$1.35 originally paid the Canadian farmer is then distributed to farmers.

Net result is that, as long as the Chicago price remains above \$1.55 per bushel, our customers in other countries will be helping the Canadian farmer to subsidize the sale of wheat to Britain at \$1.55, which is not likely to please them. If the Chicago price should fall below \$1.55 per bushel, our customers in Britain will then be subsidizing our customers in other countries, which is not likely to make us popular in Britain.

Ottawa is standing pat on their policy of wheat conservation through restriction in the domestic market. The first conservation plan considered was to try long extraction which simply means dark flour. Wisely this plan was abandoned before being put into operation since it would have ruined the reputation of Canadian

flour in world markets and would not have contributed to the relief of world famine.

The next substitute was a plan to reduce flour consumption in Canada to 90% of 1945. Since flour used here is 12% over 1945, this would mean so drastic a reduction that bakers frankly tell the Government that they could not carry this out, without rationing.

Meanwhile, dependable information from London and Washington is to the effect that both governments are eager to stop bread rationing — *Fort Erie Letter Review*.

...

WE don't know what others may think about it, but the Observer is getting a little tired of all this whoop and hurrah for social security with all the grandiose and expensive schemes put forward to guarantee everybody a living, with or without work. Whatever virtue the term "social security" ever had, it is getting lost in misleading implications.

On Social Security

The theory seems to be that the world owes everybody a living. This theory is obviously false. The world may owe people a chance to make a living, but that is all. Of course, there are many, (excluding children), who are incapacitated for work, due to illness, old age or some other valid cause and such people are properly entitled to generous consideration. But all able-bodied people should look after themselves instead of relying on the state to keep them going.

A very stiff application of the old-time adage: "Root, hog, or die," might prove more valuable these days than the social security dope with which the people are being lulled into a false sense of ease and comfort—at somebody else's expense.—*Vegreville Observer*.

...

THERE are many differences of opinion as to the taxing of co-operatives and the Canadian Wheat Pool and in your Editorials by Practical Observers of August there is a short article, "Taxation of Co-operatives" with which I do not agree. As a farmer I believe in our own interests, that open competition in all business, with no preference for either co-operatives or pools is the best for all. We are informed that co-operatives and pools are operated to handle the farmers' products at cost, and after all expenses have been paid the profits are returned to the farmer. This statement I do not think can be correct; if it were so there would be no income to tax, so why so much fuss about taxing co-operatives and pools.

No Preference In Taxation

I would very much like to be informed, if the wheat pools are not making any profits, where they are getting all the money to pay back the large amounts they borrowed some years ago, and also for the purchase of new machinery, building new elevators, etc. If these profits are to be exempted from taxation, would it not be just as reasonable to suggest that half a dozen farmers borrow sufficient money to purchase a herd of hogs and

build pens, etc., hire help to run it, and the profits, which would be used to pay back the loan should not be taxed as we all know it would be. Please tell me why the farmers would be taxed and the pools and co-operatives should be exempted.

I believe that the best interest of all is open trade with no preferences for co-operatives or pools, and that all such organizations should be fairly taxed, the same as any private business or corporation and that dividends refunded to the shareholders should be exempted on their private income tax report from any further taxation.—Geo. C. Grainger, Grainger, Alta.

...

IT is appropriate at this time of year and particularly this year to reflect on the vicissitudes of farming, particularly grain farming.

It was a dry and early spring for almost all of Alberta's 100,000 farmers. They put in their crops, but with fear and doubt in their minds. They had no idea when rain would come. They didn't know if it would ever come, at least until too late to make a crop. But they had to put the seed in the ground and take a chance. Worms got some of the crop, some was blown out. Altogether, it looked like the start of a bad year.

But early in June, when almost everything was in and the farmers could do no more than sweat and wait, it started to rain. The whole province was soaked, except for the Peace River country. Many parts of the province got more than they needed, but they didn't mind. In the next month the precipitation almost but not quite equalled the total spring and early summer rain of the average year. Crops came along beautifully. From the darkest spring in 20 or 25 years the season changed suddenly into the brightest summer in the memory of many.

Then the rain stopped and hot weather and dry winds came. In the southern and eastern part of the province, where the general rains had been lightest, the weather became the hottest. The heads of wheat began to turn white on top. Stalks began to die. Fields that looked good for 25 bushels an acre in mid-July faded to 15 a week later, then 10. Now some of them will be down to five. Over perhaps a million or two acres of Alberta wheat land this year the crop will be poor to fair, because of late season drouth and heat. Over another million or so acres in the north frost damage of up to 50 per cent has been reported. Several hundred thousand acres have been hailed out. Over the rest of the crop belt the prospect is still excellent, although more rain would be welcomed.

This isn't anything new to a farmer. It's the old, old story, with variations in details. It's the biggest gamble in the world, bigger than the poker table or the pari-mutuels, because the farmer each year gambles his whole year's work and most of his livelihood. But it's fortunate for the rest of us that so many people are willing to take the gamble. We have to eat.—Calgary Albertan.

...

CAN'T JOIN CIRCUIT

Applications by Lethbridge and Camrose for placing on the 1947 Class B fair circuit of the Western Canadian Fairs Association could not be accommodated in the present schedule. It was decided at the annual meeting held in Prince Albert, early in August

Hogs Best Outlet For Surplus Grain, Says J. S. McLean

"WORLD markets will absorb Canada's total agricultural surplus if presented chiefly in the form of wheat plus bacon," declares the annual report of Canada Packers, Ltd., presented by President J. S. McLean. It is pointed out that in the past, particularly in the 1920's, Canada has at times sought to market her surplus almost entirely in the form of wheat, but this policy brought disaster—as any similar policy would eventually in the future also — because the world market could not absorb all of her wheat. And similarly, the report states, fundamental economic factors make hogs, and not cattle, the keystone of Canada's livestock industry. Canada can produce hogs in competition with the world, and she cannot so produce cattle.

Having thus established the basic importance of swine production to the prosperity of Canadian agriculture, Mr. McLean goes on to outline a long-term plan for the maintenance of Canada's top position in the British bacon market, which is the open bacon market of the world. Such a plan, he says, must include:

1. Continuing constant improvement of the quality of Canadian hogs.
2. Production of hogs at the lowest possible cost. "In this the chief factor is the feeding of a balanced ration."
3. Increase of production to a level which can be maintained year by year and which will permit exports to Britain in quantities sufficient to maintain Canada as her chief source of supply.
4. To send the bacon forward in even week-to-week shipments. The Canadian Meat Board has already proved that this can be done.

Of this program, it is stressed that the first and fundamental step is to reverse the trend of the last two years, and restore hog production to an adequate level to supply domestic requirements and, in addition, provide shipment to Great Britain of 400 to 500 million pounds yearly.

With reference to cattle prices, the report states, "the near-term outlook is more promising than in any preceding 'peace' period, owing to the fact that the United Kingdom will require all the beef which Canada can spare in 1946, 1947, and probably in 1948. However, it is declared that Canada cannot hold a permanent place in the British market in competition with South America and Australasia, and it seems likely that the pre-war situation will be restored when Canada's only two beef outlets were the domestic market and a market for a limited number of cattle in the United States. "For the long future," this section concludes, "the big fact is that hogs and not cattle are the livestock medium through which Canada's surplus must be cleared."

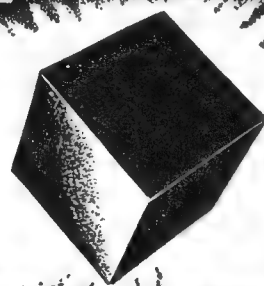
The report in full appears in this issue and will make worthwhile reading for all who are interested in the livestock industry.

...

BUY SURPLUS HAY

The Saskatchewan government will purchase all surplus hay in the province this year for resale in deficiency areas. The provincial government, through the municipalities, will contact farmers in surplus areas and will pay up to \$3.50 a ton as an advance payment for their hay. Prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 a ton, depending on grade, will be paid later

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No wonder, then, that the extra tread rubber in a set of Ground Grips increases the drawbar pull of your tractor by as much as 16% . . . or that it increases tread life by 40%. And since you get a cord body that is 14% stronger, Ground Grips are without question your best buy when you need new tractor tires



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NUMBER ONE
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Breeders' Notes

Clarke Jersey Herd Given High Rating

AN average score of 83.5 per cent on 65 head was the record of the Didsbury Jersey Farm, when it was classified recently by O. C. Evans, field representative for the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. The herd is owned by N. Reid Clarke.

Three animals rated "excellent," 20 "very good," 29 "good plus" and 13 "good."

All must have freshened at least once before they are eligible for classification.

The "excellent" rating went to Didsbury Royal Princess, a daughter of the former herd sire, to Didsbury Leader's Emma, of a breeding that has been outstanding in the Okanagan Valley, and the present herd sire, Lendell Standard Commando. He is a three-year-old son of Jessoma Standard Sultan, whose daughters have a classification average of 87.5 per cent, and four of them have production records over 700 lbs. of fat.

Farmers Can Benefit By Brood Sow Policy

FARMERS requiring breeding gilts or sows can save money by getting together and arranging purchase under the Brood Sow Policy. In this way they can not only obtain a minimum of 20 sows at cost price with shipping charges prepaid, but the Dominion Government will provide a purebred Yorkshire boar with each group of 20 sows purchased. These sows will be selected from top quality commercial herds unless an order is especially placed for purebred sows.

The Brood Sow Policy is operated by the Dominion Production Service with the Livestock Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture co-operating. Full information may be obtained from District Agriculturists, the Livestock Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, or from N. Curtis, Dominion Production Service, Edmonton.

SEVEN carloads of Alberta livestock are to go to Toronto Royal Exhibition, which opens November 12. The Dominion government will pay 75 per cent of the freight and the provincial government 25 per cent. There will be two carloads of beef cattle, two carloads of horses, and one carload each of dairy cattle, sheep and swine.

Rockville Farms, Drumheller, Alta., shipped two carloads of Hampshire and Suffolk sheep to the United States in August. The sheep came from leading Drumheller flocks and from Clarindale Farms at Vauxhall and will be used as breeding stock at North Dakota agricultural college and in private herds in North Dakota and Texas.

Floyd Haynes, High River, Alta., won the 20-mile horse race at Maple Creek, Sask., with a time of one hour 11 minutes 11 2/5 seconds. This same cowboy was first in the 30-mile Midnapore marathon, May 24, covering that distance in one hour 41 minutes 13 2/5 seconds. Second-prize winner at Maple Creek was L. U. G. Lavalle, a local rider, who came in only one-fifth of a second behind Haynes. Third was Cliff Whitney, Maple Creek, one hour 11 minutes 50 seconds.

Good Palomino Show at Olds

A FINE exhibition of Palominos, sponsored by the Palomino Horse Association of Zone 4, was an addition to the highly successful fair at Olds, Alberta, August 9 and 10. The Olds Gazette reports that Palomino exhibitors were Ed. Noad, Olds; Kenny Bros., Olds; George Fagan, Harmattan; Emil Petersen, Olds; Archie E. White, Nanton; J. H. Ehret, Torrington; W. W. Wood, Bowness; and J. G. Kinghorn, Wallace E. Brower and J. J. Kline of Didsbury. The judge was Clem Gardner of Pirmez Creek, noted saddle horse breeder, who spoke highly of some of the animals.

Grand champion of the show was Archie White's yearling, "Johnny Chinook". Reserve was "Northern Light", another yearling, owned by Eddie Noad. Firsts were won by Ehret in classes for suckling colts and for stallions three years old and up, stock horse type, under saddle; by Kinghorn in stallions three years old and up, glamor or bridle path type, under saddle, and for stallion, mare or gelding ridden by a lady; and by W. E. Brower for brood mare, in foal or with foal at side. White, Noad and Kinghorn won first, second and third, respectively, for the best three horses in the parade.

Ken Bryant Heads Red Deer Horse Club

KEN Bryant was elected president of the Red Deer Light Horse Association at a meeting held on August 14. There was a good attendance and after election of officers the by-laws of the association were passed.

Following are the officers: Vice-President, Tom Ward; secretary, Miss Heather Haines; treasurer, Miss Phyllis Elwell. Gordon Frizell is chairman of the committee in charge of sports and social activities.

This is the second light horse association organized under the sponsorship of the Alberta Board of Trade and Agriculture, the first one being in Cochrane.

Thirty-three calves, from four to eight months of age, selected from the herds of Ontario Guernsey breeders were shipped recently from Guelph to Chilliwack, B.C., for boys' and girls' calf clubs in that area. All the animals in the carload made the eight-day trip in good condition.

Ottawa has announced tabling of grants totalling \$90,000 to Canadian fairs and exhibitions. These grants were discontinued during war years. Included are \$5,000 each for Calgary and Edmonton winter fairs. The funds will be used to augment horse, cattle, sheep and swine prizes at shows held during the year.

Indicative of the booming export business in Holsteins is the following list of shipments that left the Hays' farm at Brampton, Ont., within one week: 140 head to Great Britain; 63 to Colombia; 50 to Chile; 32 to Mexico; 7 to Cuba; 2 to Ecuador; and one each to Puerto Rico, Brazil and Argentina, a total of 297 head to eight countries, reports the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

Two Outstanding Facts Account For The Growth

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1—Education in co-operative principles carried out for many years by the parent farm organization.

2—The policy of distributing only the highest quality of goods with the best possible service. Applied to petroleum products this policy has resulted in raising sales since 1936 from one and a half million gallons to six and a half million gallons of

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Serving Alberta Farmers for
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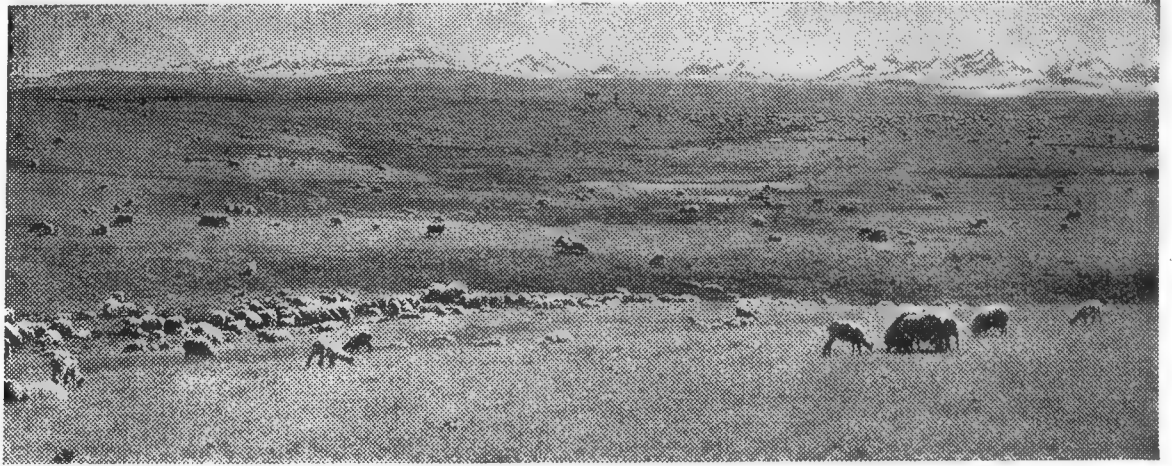
Sheep Are Big Business On Alberta Ranges

By FRED SALTVOED

SOUTHERN Alberta has emerged as Canada's major sheep-raising area. On June 1, 1945, there were 3,621,800 sheep and lambs in Canada of which 975,000 were in Alberta and 724,000 in Ontario. Alberta's lead over Ontario had increased rapidly since 1940. These two provinces had nearly one-half the total number of sheep in the country. Quebec was third with 649,000, Saskatchewan fourth with 513,000. An estimated two-thirds of Alberta's sheep are raised on the range areas of the province, south of Calgary, and a large proportion of the Saskatchewan sheep are on similar land in the southwestern part of that province.

Just to keep the picture clear, it might be pointed out, however, that the \$4,111,400 value of sheep, lamb and wool marketings in Alberta in 1945 was only about 1/20 of that of cattle, calves and dairy produce and about 1/13 the value of swine marketings. Canadians do not eat much mutton and lamb — only 5.6 pounds per capita, 1935-39 average, compared with 65.2 lbs. of beef and veal, 39.6 lbs. of pork.

Nevertheless, sheep raising is important business, particularly in the short grass land in the central and eastern parts of Southern Alberta, where open winters and high quality



A TYPICAL RANGE SCENE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

feeds and ranges combine to make sheep and beef cattle two of the main crops. For information on the Southern Alberta sheep industry, I recently visited W. S. Benson, Lethbridge, western manager of Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Ltd., which handles a large part of the wool produced in Canada, and secretary-treasurer of the Southern Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association. Mr. Benson is about as familiar with the western sheep industry as anyone in the country.

OTHER breeds may get the attention at the big livestock shows, but Rambouillet ewes predominate on the ranges, largely because this breed has a good herding instinct. Down breeds — Hampshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown — and others, are common in farm flocks.

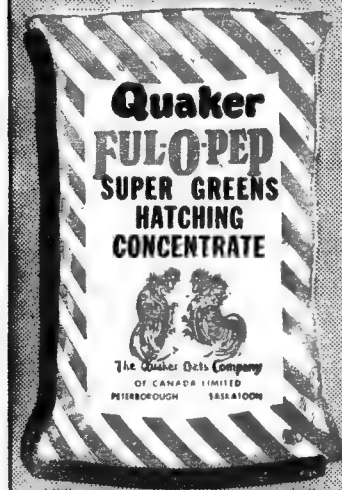
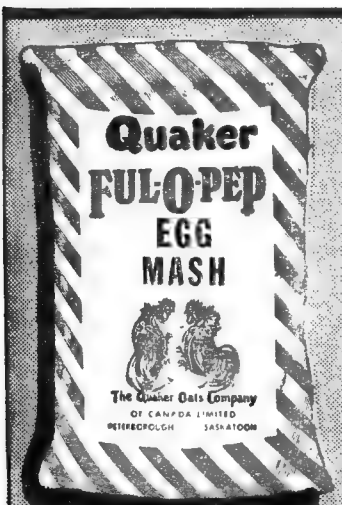
The Rambouillet is a combined wool and mutton breed, but it does lack many desirable fleece and carcass qualities. Many ranchers cross rams of other breeds with Rambouillet ewes, thus getting hybrid vigor in the lambs while utilizing the herding instinct of the mothers. Rams of the Down breeds, particularly Hampshire and Suffolk, are popular for this purpose. White-faced crosses, consisting of various combinations of Rambouillet, Corriedale, Romney Marsh, Columbia, etc., are favored by some ranchers.

However, a drawback to cross-breeding is the necessity of buying purebred rams and ewes every few years. Therefore, many attempts have been made to develop a new breed. The aim is a smooth, big-bodied sheep producing a good weight

of high quality wool. R. C. Harvey, Lethbridge, developed a white-faced sheep which he called the "Harvey" breed. Descendants of these sheep are still raised by many breeders, including Peterson at Welling, Carl Anderson at Scandia and Alister Cameron of Kelowna, B.C. They resemble the Corriedale. Many other breeders have developed white-faced crosses of their own.

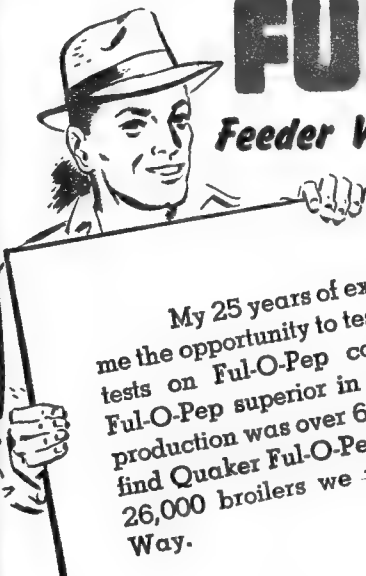
THE "Romnollet", another white-faced breed in which a Romney Marsh-Rambouillet cross plays a part, has been attracting attention recently. They have been bred at Manyberries range station for several years and it is expected a few rams will be distributed this fall. Columbia, a breed becoming popular across the border, is

(Continued on Page 22)



FUL-O-PEP

Feeder Writes:



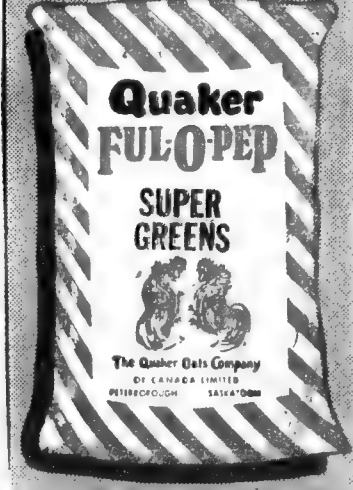
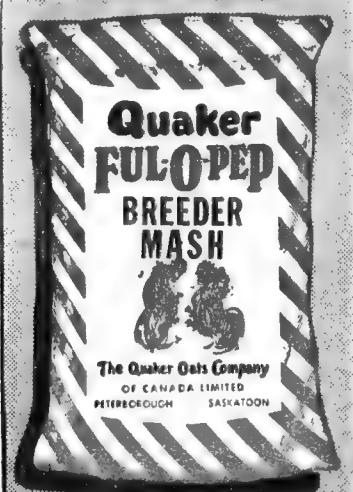
Calgary, Alberta.

My 25 years of experience in the poultry game has given me the opportunity to test many feeds. Recently I ran a series of tests on Ful-O-Pep compared with other feeds and found Ful-O-Pep superior in all respects. Last winter, average egg production was over 60% . . . hatchability over 82%. We also find Quaker Ful-O-Pep Broiler Mash an excellent feed and the 26,000 broilers we market yearly are raised the Ful-O-Pep Way.

Lorne A. Pultz,
North Trail Poultry Farm.

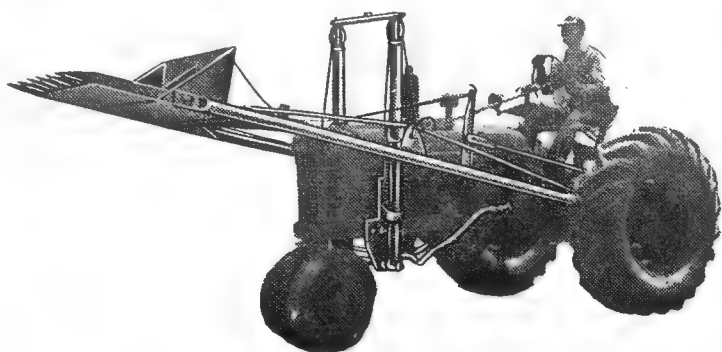
FUL-O-PEP'S High Quality Makes Friends

How many eggs a hen will lay this Fall and Winter depends to a great extent how she is fed. Thousands of poultrymen in Western Canada use Quaker Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash for egg production, Quaker Ful-O-Pep Breeder Mash for high hatchability. They have found that vitamin-rich Ful-O-Pep Feeds and the practical Ful-O-Pep Feeding Plans produce more eggs at a lower feed cost . . . keep hens healthy and in full production all Fall and Winter. For further information about profit-making Ful-O-Pep see your local Ful-O-Pep Dealer.



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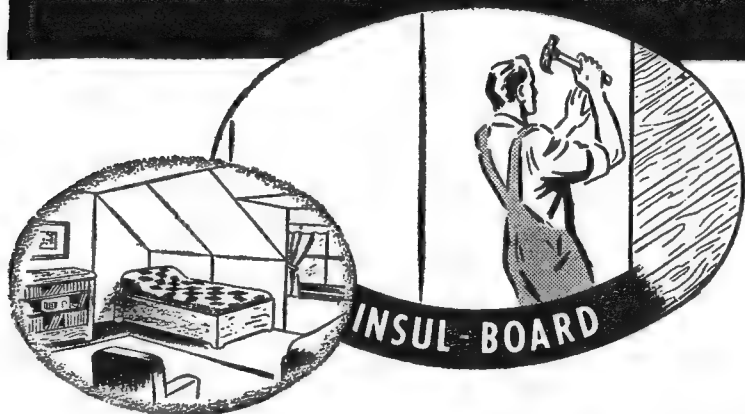
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RU-BER-OLD DIVISION

New Cereal Varieties Seen At Field Day at Lacombe

SOME 400 people attended the annual Cereal Crops Field Day held at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, on August 15. Under the direction of G. E. DeLong, officer in charge of the station, the program commenced at 1:30 p.m. F. H. Reed, Superintendent since 1920, now on retiring leave, in a parting message spoke briefly on the progress of the station, then expressed a final warning to farmers in Central Alberta regarding the menace from weeds. In periods of relatively high prices for farm produce the losses from weeds are not so noticeable, and there is a tendency to ignore this menace. The build-up of weeds during the past few years is very marked and Mr. Reed's final appeal was that farmers should make an effort to prevent weeds going to seed if it is humanly possible.

Brief remarks relative to that portion of the work under their supervision were made by H. E. Wilson, assistant superintendent, in charge of livestock, H. W. Leggett, assistant superintendent in charge of field husbandry and A. D. McFadden, assistant superintendent in charge of cereals. Following a livestock parade of outstanding Clydesdale horses and Short-horn cattle, a tour of the farm gave farmers an opportunity to view standing crops of pure seed lots and diversified crop rotations. Of the pure seed lots the most striking were Larain oats and Redman wheat.

DURING the tour Mr. DeLong discussed crop rotations. With the weed problem becoming so acute where straight grain growing is practised proper crop rotation including forage crops may be the answer, according to Mr. DeLong.

Mr. Leggett discussed the control of weeds through the use of chemicals. The use of chemicals when purchased in small lots necessitate considerable expense but when purchased in bulk sufficient chemical to control wild mustard can be obtained for \$1.50 an acre. Mr. Leggett referred to a number of tests carried on this year, and spoke with confidence that chemical weed control would solve many weed problems in the future. 2-4-D is a hormone and its effect on certain weeds is to cause excessive growth resulting in distortion and deformity within the plants and seed pods.

In the cereal crop field all of the standard varieties of wheat, oats and barley and any new varieties or strains which showed promise were viewed by farmers. These plots were about 1/40 acre in size and were seeded the same day; thus the relative difference in varieties were quite evident.

In discussing wheat varieties, Mr. McFadden referred briefly to Redman and Rescue, the two varieties that were introduced recently. Redman was introduced to meet a need for a rust-resistant variety in Manitoba and Saskatchewan where leaf rust has

been affecting Thatcher in recent years. It has been tested for only a short period in Central Alberta, yet indications are that it will yield slightly less than Thatcher and will mature about one day earlier. One thousand bushels were seeded in 1946, and it is anticipated all of the increase from this seed will be required and utilized in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan.

Rescue is the new variety that exhibits marked resistance to the wheat stem sawfly. On the black soils of Central Alberta this variety exhibits inherent straw weakness, hence should not be considered for production west of the sawfly infected area.

MAIN varieties of wheat for this section of the province are Red Bobs, Thatcher and Regent. Red Bobs and Thatcher mature about the same time (five days earlier than Marquis); both yield equally well but Thatcher grades out a little higher. Regent exhibits superior strength of straw and when this factor is of primary importance one might do well to grow Regent. It is about two days earlier than Thatcher, but yields on the average about 7% less than Thatcher or Red Bobs.

Speaking on oats Mr. McFadden referred specifically to Larain, a very early maturing variety that was distributed from the Dominion Experimental Station in 1946 to meet the demand for an early-maturing, strong-strawed, relatively high yielding variety for production on the heavy black soil and gray wooded soils of Alberta. Thus far it has given excellent results in yield, is superior in strength of straw to all other varieties and the sample of threshed grain is of the Victory type with good weight per measured bushel. It matures two weeks earlier than Victory.

MR. DeLong spoke briefly of the barley varieties. Of the very early maturing ones Olli, Warrior and Titan were mentioned. Olli is a well-proven variety for use as a cleaning crop, but Warrior and Titan exhibit some excellent characteristics. Both are inherently strong-strawed, are relatively early maturing and have shown excellent yielding ability. Warrior is a hooded variety while Titan is a smooth awn feed barley.

The chief objection to Titan is the persistence of the awn at threshing resulting in a fair percentage of the awns remaining in the threshed sample. Newal is still an excellent variety of the smooth awned medium maturing types giving excellent yield while Sanalta in the late maturing class gives good results both in quality of feed and yield when used as a main crop, stated Mr. DeLong.

The remainder of the afternoon program consisted of viewing many of the families being grown in an effort to select superior strains of the main cereal crops. Much interest was shown by farmers in this class of material.

SAVE FROZEN CROP FOR FEED

THE Saskatchewan government will give cash assistance on a tonnage basis to farmers in frozen out areas as a step in helping them put up their produce for "grain hay", Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet has announced.

The move is being undertaken to encourage farmers to save a year's supply of feed, in addition to what they will require during the coming winter, said Mr. Nollet.

Detailed information of the government's assistance is obtainable from agricultural communities, municipal secretaries and L.I.D. inspectors.

The minister urged all farmers in frozen areas to make a careful inspection of their crops to determine how much damage had actually been done. "This will help them to decide what salvage is possible," he said.

"Grain hay can be made from frozen crops, and this may prove the best use for it," he concluded.

Preparing Ewes and Ram For the Breeding Season

LIBERAL feeding of the ewes before breeding may increase the lamb crop by 15 per cent to 20 per cent and will produce healthier, more vigorous lambs. It is generally known that if the ewes are gaining in condition at the time of mating, they are more likely to give birth to twins. Ewes which have lost flesh during the summer have a particular need for generous feeding in the fall. This is common among ewes having twin lambs and large milk flow, even though they have had good care and pasture.

It is desirable to begin this "flushing" of the ewes about two or three weeks before breeding. A good fall

pasture crop such as rape, or second-growth clover or alfalfa is excellent for this purpose, but owing to the danger of bloat, the sheep should not be allowed to gorge on these or to feed on them when the crop is wet with dew or rain. If such pasture is not available, it may be advisable to cut some green feed for the flock and carry it to them. An alternative to this is to feed some grain at the rate of one-half to three-quarters of a pound of oats and bran per ewe daily.

If the flock has been on poor pasture all summer and fall, it will probably be advisable to supply a mineral supplement consisting of one part bonemeal and two parts loose iodized salt.

THIS is the usual season for culling and ewes with broken mouths and bad udders, and those which have failed to drop a lamb for two or more years, or have shown poor nursing qualities, should be disposed of.

The ram will be most efficient as a breeder if he is neither too fat nor too thin, but in good vigorous condition. A pound of grain daily along with good roughage should be adequate preparation for the breeding season, and the quantity of grain may be increased when the breeding season starts. The ram, as well as the ewes, will require salt.

Calgary, Lethbridge Horses Share Honors at Southern Show

LETHBRIDGE'S first venture in a major horse show, in August, started off with good success. Unfortunately, the final night was rained out, but large crowds had attended the first two nights' performances.

Strong entries from the Calgary district carried off most of the honors. The family class, however, was dominated by contestants from the Lethbridge area, being won by A. W. Newby family of Lethbridge, who had seven entrants, with the Hensinger family of Raymond, also with seven entrants including a two-year-old rider, in second place. Third placing went to the Davis family of Lethbridge, who had nine entrants ranging from three years of age to about 65. The W. E. Rice family, Great Falls, Montana, was fourth.

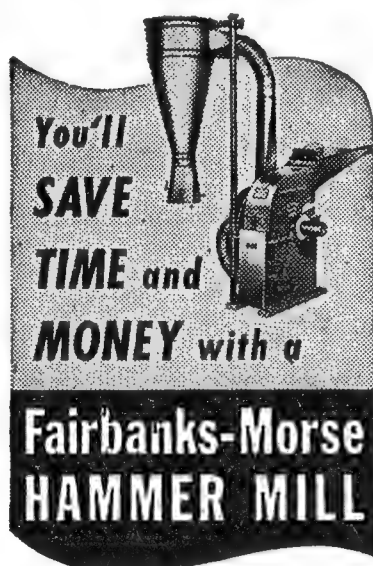
The ladies' hunter division was won by Mrs. Joan Gardner Hawes of the Calgary district, while a horse owned by Roy Berry of Lethbridge won second money. Dr. G. B. Fowler, Lethbridge, was prominent in the breeding classes for American-bred saddle horses. Rice stables of Great Falls won the five-gaited American-bred saddle horses combination class.

The following, Calgary district contestants won with horses in the classes listed: Miss Joy Patterson, Canadian-owned, three-gaited American-bred saddle horses; A. H. Mayland, novice hunter class over jumps; Jerry Puckett, open Palomino class; Mrs. E. Stevens, Arabian stallions under saddle; Miss Pat Quint, novice saddle class; Jimmy Marshall, open saddle horse riding in the class for saddlers under 15.2; Miss Joyce Wilans, saddlers over 15.2.

In strongest positions at the end of the two nights of knock-down-and-out jumping events were the Calgary horses, A. H. Mayland's "Huntsman," Mrs. H. L. Phillips' "Gay Lad," Miss Joy Patterson's "Big Red" and Mrs. Joan Gardner Hawes' "Why Not."

In the open performance jumping, first night first and second places, respectively, were won by "Big Red" and by "Lady," owned by G. Harker, Raymond, and the second night's first went to "Gay Lad" with second and third places divided between "Miss Calico," owned by Miss Pat Quint, and "Why Not."

In the open hunter class the second night, "Gay Lad," "Why Not" and "Huntsman" placed, first, second and third respectively.



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4 Does it matter WHICH life insurance company you choose? Yes! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

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CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The nineteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 28th, 1946.

The following is a comparison of operations with those of the preceding year:—

	Year Ended March 1946	Year Ended March 1945	Decrease
Dollar Sales - - - -	\$ 208,997,520	\$ 228,398,111	8.5%
Tonnage—lbs. - - - -	1,526,000,000	1,698,000,000	10.1%
Net Profit, after Taxes and Depreciation, but be- fore Inventory Reserve -	1,816,781	2,405,811	24.5%
Net Profit, expressed as:— Percentage of Sales -	0.87%	1.05%	17.1%
Per lb. of product sold— approx. $\frac{1}{8}$ c per lb.		1/7c per lb.	16.0%

(During each of the war years,—as explained in preceding Annual Reports,—a portion of the profit was set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve. In year ended March, 1945, the amount set aside for this purpose was \$581,000. In total the sums so set aside amount to \$4,000,000. It is hoped this total will prove sufficient. Accordingly, in the year under review, no reserve has been set aside for this purpose.)

The share structure of the Company is:—

400,000 'A' Shares	which carry a cumulative preferential dividend of \$1.50 per Share.
800,000 'B' Shares	non-cumulative, present dividend 50c per Share.

Net Profit (\$1,816,781) therefore is equivalent to:—
On 'A' Shares \$4.54 per Share.
On all Shares \$1.51 per Share.

The table below sets forth the record of the year's operations in terms of Sales.

Out of each Dollar of Sales there was paid:—

	This Year	Last Year
For Raw Materials, chiefly live stock - - -	81.33c	82.35c
For Expenses, consisting of wages and salaries, materials, packages, sundry charges and taxes - - - - -	17.43	16.20
For Depreciation - - - - -	.40	.41
Total for Raw Materials and Charges - - -	99.16c	98.96c
The remainder, Profit on Operations, is- - -	.84	1.04
Sundry Income, from Investments, etc. - - -	.03	.01
Total available for Shareholders - - - -	.87c	1.05c
Set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve - -	—	.25
Net available for distribution - - - - -	.87c	.80c
Dividends paid - - - - -	.48	.39
Remainder out of each Sales Dollar, left in the business for its expansion and improvement	.39c	.41c

The operations of the Packing Industry are of importance to all groups of the community.

Inasmuch as meat is an essential food, the welfare of all citizens is involved,—as consumers. Their interest requires that the meats should be processed in the most palatable manner, and that all nutritional elements should be safeguarded.

(In respect of nutrition, exigencies of the war period have led to important advances. Food elements of high value are now being saved for human consumption, which formerly were used chiefly in feeds for live stock. Most of these are at present being shipped to Europe in the form of canned meats, and are being distributed through the UNRRA organization.)

Besides its interest as consumer, one group is specially interested on the economic side,—viz., the producers of live stock.

In the year under review, out of each sales dollar, producers received - - - - - 81.33 cents

This is less than the return of the preceding year, which was - - - - - 82.35 cents

The lower return to the producer* was due to an increase in the cost of materials and wages:—

Last year - - - - -	16.20 cents
This year - - - - -	17.43 cents

The sum available for Shareholders is also reduced:—

Last year - - - - -	1.05 cents
This year - - - - -	.87 cents

V-E Day was May 8th, 1945.

V-J Day was August 15th, 1945.

So that, at the close of the Company's fiscal year (March 28th, 1946), the war in Europe had been over 10½ months; that in the Pacific 7½ months.

Nevertheless, conditions within the Food Industry were still being determined by factors deriving from war, more completely than in any war year proper.

The end of the war found world reserves of food at the lowest level of modern times. On the other hand, it threw upon the Allies the duty of feeding the populace of enemy as well as of allied countries.

The food so urgently needed had to come from the surplus-producing countries. Of these, Canada is one of the chief.

No one would claim that Canada has done all possible to cope with this food crisis. In a world in which hundreds of millions are undernourished, and in which scores of millions are living on the verge of starvation, consumption of food in Canada is at a higher level than ever before.

This is not due to indifference.

In a country where food is abundant, it is easy to forget that, thousands of miles away, food is scarce. Besides, Canada is herself feeling the pinch of scarcity in certain foods, especially edible fats and sugar. This fact tends to obscure her overall abundance.

Canada's contribution has been substantial. She has curtailed (by rationing) her consumption of certain foods—especially meats and butter. And in total very large quantities of foods have been shipped to Great Britain and Europe.

*Footnote.

Although the Producer received a less percentage of the Packer's Sales Dollar, nevertheless the actual prices paid for live stock were higher; as appears from the following table:—

	Average Prices for Month			
	March, 1939	March, 1945	March, 1946	July, 1946
Good Steers, live, Toronto - - - - -	6.78	11.54	12.12	13.22
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto - - - - -	12.25	19.42†	19.35†	21.87†
Lambs, live, Toronto - - - - -	9.10	14.92	14.94	16.91
Eggs, 'A' Large, Toronto - - - - -	21½	35	35	46
Creamery Butter, Toronto - - - - -	21½	43½†	44½†	26½†
Cheese, f.o.b. factory, Ontario - - - - -	11	26¼†	26¼†	48½†

†Prices of Hogs, Butter and Cheese include Federal and Provincial subsidies.

For the year 1945, these shipments included:—

Bacon - - - - -	447,000,000 lbs.
Other Pork products- - -	10,000,000 lbs.
Beef - - - - -	184,000,000 lbs.
Cheese - - - - -	133,000,000 lbs.
Canned Meats - - - - -	95,000,000 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb - - -	7,000,000 lbs.
Evaporated Milk, Milk Powder and Condensed Milk - - - - -	25,000,000 lbs.
Shell Eggs - - - - -	60,000,000 lbs.
Dried Eggs - - - - -	24,000,000 lbs.
Canned Fish - - - - -	57,000,000 lbs.

1,042,000,000 lbs. — 521,000 tons

The above is the list of 'protective' foods. Canada's major contribution in 1945, however, was in the form of cereals. Shipments of these were:—

		Tons
Wheat - - -	181,300,000 bushels	5,438,000
Oats - - -	13,400,000 bushels	228,000
Barley - - -	4,000,000 bushels	97,000
Flour - - -	9,900,000 barrels	970,000

6,733,000 tons

Grand Total - - - - - 7,254,000 tons

In no previous year had the enormous potentialities of Canadian Agriculture been so fully demonstrated.

Live Stock Marketings

Compared to the previous year, Cattle slaughterings during 1945 were heavy, while Hog slaughterings were light.

The following table gives the record of Canadian Inspected Slaughterings for the war years.

	Cattle	Hogs
1939 - - - - -	873,000	3,628,000
1940 - - - - -	890,000	5,455,000
1941 - - - - -	1,004,000	6,274,000
1942 - - - - -	970,000	6,196,000
1943 - - - - -	1,021,000	7,174,000
1944 - - - - -	1,354,000	8,766,000
1945 - - - - -	1,820,000	5,684,000

Examination of this table reveals a striking divergence of trend as between Cattle and Hog deliveries.

In the early war years, Hog marketings increased rapidly:—

from - - - - 3,628,000 in 1939
to a maximum of 8,766,000 in 1944
An increase of - 5,138,000—142%

Following 1944, a decline set in.

In 1945 the decline was - - - - 3,082,000 Hogs—35%

This decline has continued in 1946.

To the end of July, the comparison is:—

January to July, inclusive, 1945 - -	3,625,000 Hogs
January to July, inclusive, 1946 - -	2,601,000 Hogs
Decrease 1945 to 1946 - - - -	1,024,000 Hogs—28%
Decrease 1944 to 1946 - - - -	3,049,000 Hogs—54%

Cattle marketings, on the other hand, in the early war years increased slowly.

By 1944 the increase (as compared to 1939) was - - - - 55%

However, in 1945 inspected slaughterings of Cattle reached an all-time high, viz. - - 1,820,000 head

This was an increase over 1944 of - - - - 34%
and an increase over 1939 of - - - - 109%

In retrospect, this variation in trend (as between Cattle and Hog production) is easy to understand.

In the early war years, the pressure in respect of live stock production was to increase Hog numbers. When Britain's supplies of Bacon from Europe were cut off (in June, 1940), Canada became the sole external source of supply for Wiltshire Sides.

Canadian Farmers were urged to produce every Hog possible.

A further factor counted heavily. On Canadian farms, and in Canadian elevators, was stored a vast quantity of grain,—wheat, oats, barley,—for which no cash market existed. The only way in which this grain could be converted to cash, was through the medium of live stock.

Moreover, in those years, Hogs brought back to the Farmer a higher return for the grain fed than did other forms of live stock.

This combination of factors culminated in the phenomenal Hog marketings of 1944.

However, by the middle of 1944, the reserves of grain had been much reduced. There was not enough feed in the country to continue Hog production on the scale of that year. Moreover, an eager demand had sprung up in United States (at high prices) for every bushel of feed grain which Canada was willing to let go.

By this time, the swing towards Cattle production had already set in. For Cattle could be produced (relatively) with little grain. They could be fattened on the grass in Summer and carried over the winter on 'roughage',—hay, straw, and corn stalks.

Moreover, by 1944, Cattle prices had caught up with Hog prices. Cattle were bringing back to the Farmer a return equal to or better than that for Hogs.

And the final and decisive factor was that the labour involved in raising Cattle was much less than that required for Hogs. Hogs had to be fed twice daily—365 days of the year. On the other hand, Cattle could be turned on to the pastures in Summer, and roughed in Winter.

By 1944 the Farmer was feeling the strain of the war effort. In response to constant appeals, he had enormously increased production, in spite of the fact that farm manpower had been reduced more than 20 per cent.

And he naturally swung to the less laborious form of live stock production.

The result has been that, at the present time, Cattle marketings are at an all-time high, whereas Hog marketings for the first seven months of 1946, while still 46% above those of 1939, are 54% below the peak of 1944.

This reversal in trend, as between Cattle and Hog production, was natural.

But it carries a hazard to the long-term interest of Canadian Agriculture which the Farmer should have very much in mind.

For Hogs and not Cattle are the keystone of Canada's Live Stock Industry.

This statement is based upon fundamental economic factors.

Canada can produce Hogs in competition with the world. And she cannot so produce Cattle.

Canada is a country of vast agricultural areas, and relatively sparse population. She produces, and must continue to produce, a great agricultural surplus.

More than upon any other factor, her economic welfare depends upon the prosperity of her Agriculture.

And the prosperity of her Agriculture depends upon marketing the 'surplus' through the medium of those products

- for which an adequate world market exists;
- for which the world price will return a profit to the Canadian producer.

Those products are determined by Canada's soil, climate and geography. In the main, they are Wheat and Bacon.

In the past (particularly in the 1920's) Canada has at times sought to market her surplus almost entirely in the form of Wheat.

This policy brought disaster, because the world market could not absorb all of her Wheat. And, though for the moment the demand is unlimited, it would eventually bring disaster again.

But world markets will absorb Canada's total agricultural surplus if presented chiefly in the form of Wheat plus Bacon.

For Bacon, the open market of the world is Great Britain.

For sixty years Canada has had a place in the British Bacon Market, but never better than second place,—and often worse.

The circumstances of the war have placed her at the moment in undisputed first position. And the maintenance of that position should be the main objective of Canadian agricultural policy.

Is this objective attainable?

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

RATION BOOK No. 6

September 9 to 16 is "distribution week" for Ration Book No. 6. Local papers and radio will carry the dates and places of distribution for each community and information can be obtained from nearest Local Ration Board. A member of a family, or a member of a community may collect the books for the family or for others in a community, provided he has Books No. 5 with the green RB-191 card at the back of each Ration Book properly filled out in ink by the individual bookholder. **THIS CARD MUST NOT BE TORN OUT** before presenting at the distribution centre, and all information thereon *except the signature* must be printed in BLOCK letters. Ration Book 5 will be returned together with the new Ration Book 6. Cards in books of children under 16 years of age should be signed by a parent or guardian.

An applicant on vacation may obtain his book from any distribution point but must take his Book No. 5 with him and have his regular address on card RB-191. This is the address to be given in each case regardless of where application is made.

If you do not pick up your Ration Book during the official distribution period—Sept. 9 to Sept. 16—you will find yourself temporarily without coupons coming due during the next two weeks. Eight coupons will become valid in Book 6 during September. 2 lbs. of sugar are being made valid on Sept. 19. To get them on time, be sure to obtain your Ration Book during Distribution Week. It will be impossible to mail ration books to late-comers before the end of Sept.

SUGAR FOR BEES

For spring feeding, an established beekeeper registered as a Primary Producer of honey, who has had to replace colonies destroyed with imported packaged bees, may be granted an allowance of 5 pounds of sugar for each package used as a replacement. Otherwise, a maximum of 15 pounds of sugar per colony will be granted in the Fall only.

No sugar may be granted to new entrants into the industry except to (1) ex-servicemen who wish to establish an apiary comparable to one given up on enlistment; (2) student veterans studying bee husbandry in Vocational Training classes who have one or two hives for practical experience.

PRICE CONTROL

Among articles no longer under price control are dishes for the serving of relishes or pickles, power-driven or horse-drawn lawn mowers, automobile light bulbs and reconditioned motor vehicle parts.

The following, however, are still under control: soya meal, pea meal, attaché cases, cream separator brushes, wooden fence posts, pickets and gates, brooms made from Missouri, Florida or other types of grasses, brooms made from fibre, horsehair, nylon bristle, broom corn, bassine, bahia bass and polmyra and mixtures of these materials, tableware designed for the serving of either drink or food made chiefly of china, porcelain, semi-porcelain, white granite, earthenware or glass, except stem or footed glassware.

PREMIUM QUALITY EGGS

Eggs considered equal to but not actually graded as A-1 may no longer be sold as "premium quality" which is now limited to grade A-1 eggs only. Also, this legend is for the exclusive use of persons who sold under this label in the basic period—September 15 to October 11, 1941. It is now required that "premium quality" eggs be marketed in cartons of one dozen eggs. In addition to markings required formerly, the words "Premium Quality Eggs" must appear on the sticker.

AUTOMOTIVE PARTS

The removal of the 11 per cent exchange rate and the war exchange tax of 10 per cent has reduced the importation cost on automotive parts from the United States. The importer's cost in Canada, therefore, should not be greater than the basic period price unless the cost in the United States shows an increase of approximately 25 per cent.

DRY, WHOLE, SPLIT PEAS

Prices of medium and small types of whole green peas have been fixed at the same level as for the blue variety of whole peas. The ceiling for the blue and green whole peas, therefore, will be on the same price basis as for the split types of peas.

TEMPORARY RATION CARDS

A new series of sugar coupons for temporary ration cards has been issued. These are green in colour and carry a buffalo design. Both "buffalo" and "beaver" coupons will be recognized as valid for the purchase of rationed foods until further notice. Temporary ration cards are for the use of tourists, Armed Forces or to replace lost ration books.

FARMERS' RATION COUPONS

	Butter	Meat	Sugar-Preserves
	RATION BOOK No. 5		
Sept. 5.....	R-20	Q-3	—
Sept. 12.....	R-21	Q-4	—
	RATION BOOK No. 6		
Sept. 19.....	—	M-51	S-26, 27, 28, 29, 30
Sept. 20.....	B-26	M-52	—

NOTE:—An additional 3 pounds of sugar per person has been allotted to household consumers during the remainder of 1946. Two extra coupons, therefore, become valid in September, and the remaining coupon on December 5. All coupons reported valid up to and including September 12 may be used until declared invalid.

For further particulars of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The answer is:—Yes, but not without a careful and intelligent long-term plan. Such a plan must include:—

1. Constant improvement of the quality of Canadian Hogs. Much has been accomplished, but much remains to be done.
2. Improvement of methods of husbandry;—to produce Hogs at the lowest possible cost. In this the chief factor is the feeding of a balanced ration.
3. To increase production to a level—
 - (a) which can be maintained year by year;
 - (b) which will permit exports to Britain in quantities sufficient to maintain Canada as her chief source of supply.
4. To send the Bacon forward in even week-to-week shipments. The Canadian Meat Board has already proved that this can be done, a fact never before demonstrated.

Of this programme the first and fundamental step is to reverse the trend of the last two years, and restore Hog production to an adequate level. That level should be such as to supply Canadian requirements of Pork products and, in addition, provide shipments to Great Britain of 400/500 million pounds yearly.

Prospect for Cattle Prices

Cattle marketings are now at an all-time high.

Does it follow, (from the argument of the preceding section), that in respect of Cattle production Canada is now in an unsafe position?

Not, at any rate, for three years. The Minister of Agriculture has indicated in Parliament (March 26th, 1946) that the United Kingdom will require all the Beef which Canada can spare in 1946 and 1947 and probably in 1948, and that discussions were continuing for the extension of the current contract to the end of 1947.

However, Canadian Beef can not hold a permanent place in the British market. For Canada can not produce Cattle in competition with South America and Australasia.

At some date, it seems likely that the pre-war situation will be restored, when two outlets only will be available for Canadian Cattle—

1. The domestic Beef market.
2. An outlet for a limited number of Cattle in United States.

The domestic market will be a much broader one than in the pre-war period. In the last three years consumption of Beef in Canada has averaged 64½ lbs. per capita per annum.

The corresponding figure for the three pre-war years was 55 lbs. This increase in domestic consumption amounts to 112,000,000 lbs. yearly, equivalent to approximately 240,000 Cattle.

And a still further expansion of the domestic market is possible, through a programme of co-operation between Producers and Packers.

The outlet in United States is restricted but most valuable. And it is hoped that when the time arrives to renew the (now suspended) trade agreement, an increase in this movement may be arranged.

On the whole, the near-term outlook for Cattle prices in Canada is more promising than in any preceding 'peace' period.

For the long future, however, the big fact is that Hogs and not Cattle are the livestock medium through which Canada's surplus must be cleared.

Since the close of the war, efficiency of plant operations has steadily improved. This has been due chiefly to the return to employment of experienced workmen following release from the Armed Forces. An important additional factor has been the attitude of co-operation which has replaced the somewhat disturbed atmosphere of the war period.

For this, the officers of the Company wish to express their thanks and appreciation to employees of all ranks.

As in previous years, an important share of the profits was distributed to employees in the form of Bonus.

The sum distributed at the year-end was - - - - \$1,200,000

That this was a substantial distribution is evident from comparison with the following figures:—

Net Profit was - - - - - \$1,816,781

Dividends to Shareholders were - - - - - \$1,000,000

Since the policy of Bonus distribution was begun (11 years ago), total distribution has been - - - - \$7,368,000

J. S. McLEAN,
President.

Toronto, August 12th, 1946.

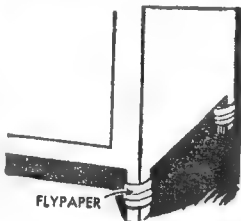
Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto 9.

Handy Devices

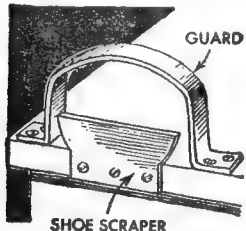
By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

FLYPAPER IS BARRIER TO ANTS

If ants have been getting into your kitchen cabinet or other kitchen furniture, wrap narrow strips of flypaper around the legs with the sticky side out. The strips present a barrier across which the ants cannot pass. When it becomes necessary, the strips of paper can be replaced.



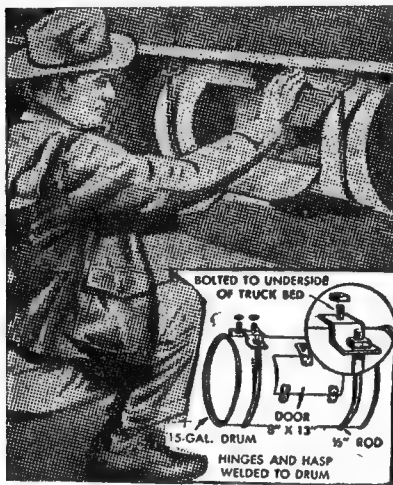
FLYPAPER



GUARD OVER BLADE OF SHOE SCRAPER

If a guard is placed over a shoe scraper, it will prevent injury should anyone trip and fall on it. The guard must be large enough to permit insertion of footwear.

OIL DRUM HOLDS TOOLS



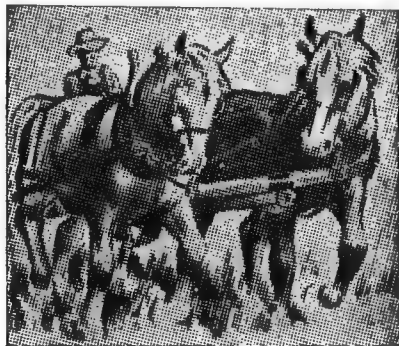
An old oil drum suspended underneath the truck body at one side makes a convenient container in which to carry tire chains, wheel jack and road flares on a truck. A door is cut in one side of the drum, the hinges and hasp for the door being welded in place.

ALUMINUM GRIDDLE



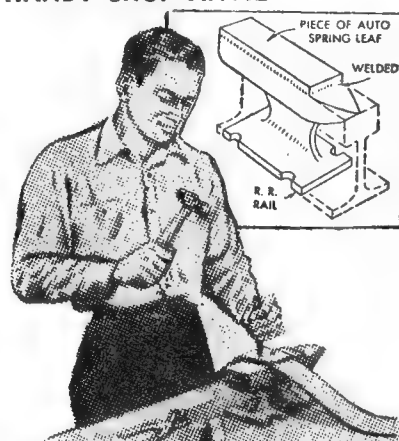
When frying eggs, pancakes and other grilled foods, a sheet of 1/4-in. aluminum makes an excellent griddle that will accommodate much more than the ordinary frying pan. The metal is cut to a size that will fit your stove and metal handles are fastened to the ends. Before using the griddle, it should be heated and "burned" with suet. This precaution will keep food from sticking.

REVERSED DOUBLETREE LIFTS WEIGHT FROM HORSES' NECKS



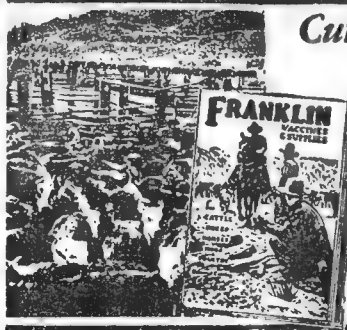
To prevent the weight of a heavy field wagon or implement tongue from resting on the horses' necks, a frequent cause of sores and chafing, one farmer places the doubletree under the tongue instead of on top of it. In this position, the pull of the team on the traces produces a slight lift of the tongue, sufficient to remove weight from the animals' necks.

HANDY SHOP ANVIL



One mechanic finds a small steel anvil cut from a piece of railroad rail one of the most useful tools in his shop. The rail is cut with a torch along the solid lines as shown in the drawing. A piece of auto spring leaf is welded to the top to secure a flat surface that is harder than rail steel. Being small, the anvil is moved about the shop easily.

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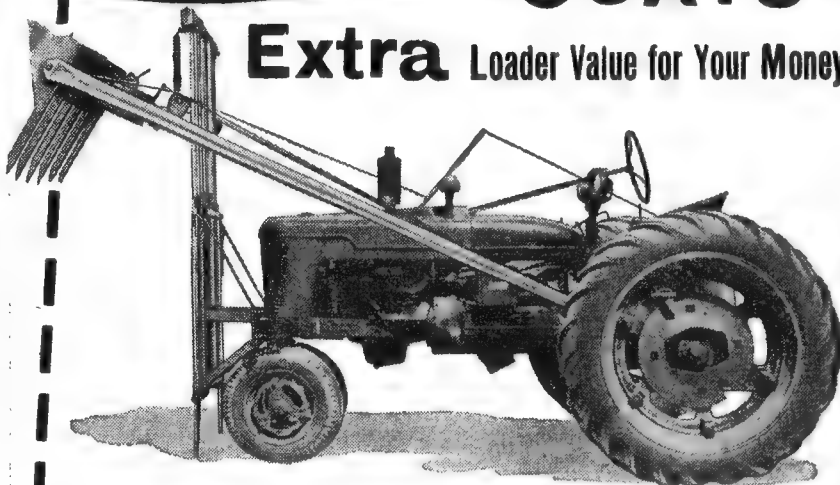
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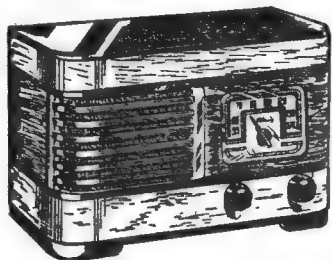
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Extremely efficient oil-burning heater. Easy to install, simple and economical to operate. Gives wide heat circulation. Handsome metal cabinet in attractive ripple finish **\$163.50**

McCLARY Coal & Wood Heaters

Well-built "Quebec" Heater **\$33.50**
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NEW PERFECTION Oil Cook Stoves

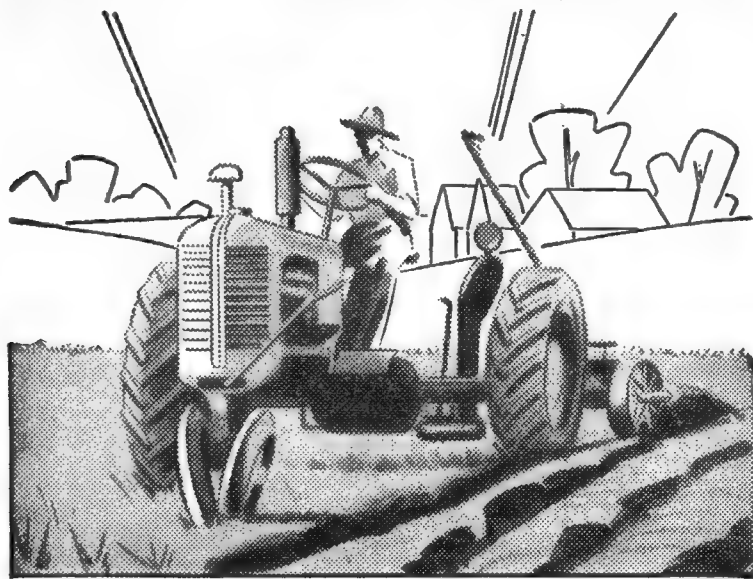
Fully modern kerosene burning stove with large oven and 4-hole range top. In white porcelain with black trim **\$174.40**
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Both have heat indicators.

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108 EIGHTH AVENUE EAST - - - CALGARY



Till, don't mine!

THERE is no permanent gain for the farmer who takes all from the soil and puts nothing back. The successful farmer builds up soil fertility by proper use of balanced plant food such as commercial fertilizers and manure which supplies organic matter. He rotates crops; plows under clover, buckwheat and other green crops when necessary; and remembers to sweeten soil with lime.

The successful farmer also makes use of his agricultural college and experimental farm which have the correct answers to most of his crop problems... a valuable service that's obtainable for the asking.

The Bank of Toronto, during the past 91 years, has offered the important service of money to responsible farmers. They can always rely upon our friendly, experienced managers for useful financial advice and timely loans.

W7-46

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855

B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

Seeding Fall Rye Late Will Reduce 'Hopper Loss

THE present high price for rye and the danger of soil drifting during the coming winter and spring have focused considerable attention on the growing of fall rye. Although rye can be grown successfully on all types of soil, it is probably most suitable for the lighter lands in the drier areas where other grain crops are more difficult to grow, says P. J. Janzen, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current.

Like all other grain crops the highest yields are obtained when grown on fallow land. Winter-killing, however, is much more likely to occur on fallow land than on stubble, and at times yields on fallow may be lower than yields on stubble. Damage from winter-killing appears to be more prevalent on medium and heavy soils but occasionally is quite severe even on light land.

Experiments conducted at the Swift Current Station over a period of years

indicate that the best time to seed fall rye on fallow is between August 15 and September 15. In years when grasshoppers are numerous, it is advisable to delay seeding until October 1, otherwise these insects will cause considerable damage to the crop in the fall.

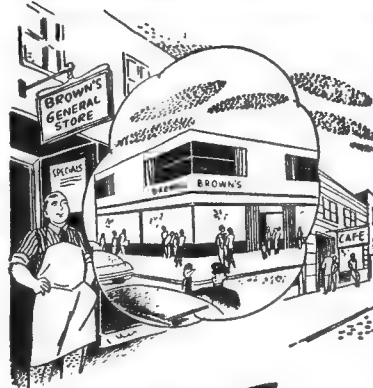
These experiments also indicate the rate of seeding should be from ¼ to 1 bushel per acre. The crop stools quite readily and this rate of seeding generally produces all the stand that can be supported by the average moisture obtained.

When seeding fall rye on stubble, it is not necessary and generally not advisable to work the land before seeding. Care should be taken to see there is sufficient pressure on the drill to seed the grain well into the ground and not merely scatter it on the surface.

The date of seeding will depend on moisture conditions. Unless there is sufficient moisture in the soil to support a fair growth, seeding of fall rye should be delayed until near freeze-up. If sown early, in dry soil, a light rain may germinate the seed which later dries up, and the result is a thin, weak stand of crop.

The rate of seeding on stubble and the precautions regarding grasshoppers are the same as for a crop on fallow.

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Good Idea!*



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• Travellers' Cheques • Motor and Drivers' Licenses

TREASURY BRANCH

Tithed Wheat Yields 100,000 Bushels

IN the fall of 1940, 360 kernels of wheat were planted on 32 square feet of ground owned by Henry Ford, to illustrate the Biblical text, "Verily, verily, I say unto you, except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit."

The first harvest was tithed, one-tenth going to the church, and the remaining nine-tenths of the crop was planted on a 24-by-60-foot plot on Mr. Ford's experimental farm. The third year the crop covered an acre, the fourth 16 acres, and in 1944 230 acres were planted.

In the fall of 1945, 266 farmers in Michigan and northern Ohio took part in the final planting of the Biblical wheat over 2,666 acres. The expected 100,000-bushel yield will be distributed for world famine relief.

Burning of Fields Lowers Soil Fertility

EXPERIMENTS in Wisconsin indicate that burning of grass and weed fields may make the place look cleaner and destroys some weed seed but damage to soil fertility and to plant roots far outweighs any good derived.

Burning blue grass pasture reduced the yield by 52 to 71 percent. Water runoff was increased 500 to 3,000 percent and erosion speeded up 400 to 1,100 per cent. Burning of the humus also released into the air, as a gas, an average of 50 pounds of nitrogen per acre.

RESUME TRADING

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce voted to permit trade in wheat futures for May, 1947, and thereafter, and in corn and feed barley for December, 1946, and thereafter. The action followed the price decontrol board's decision to lift controls on all grain except flaxseed and soy beans.



YOU GET QUICK RESULTS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.

The Purpose of... Pool Elevators

WHILE Alberta Pool Elevators is an efficient large scale business enterprise, it is something more.

It is a creation of the agricultural co-operative movement, and as such is closely knit to the men and women on the land who believe in the principles of co-operation.

Agricultural co-operation has two sides which, balancing each other, give the movement strength. One side is the commercial and the other side is the social.

The commercial side is to be regarded as a means to the end of improving the living conditions of rural people. The social purpose is to raise the cultural standard of farm people and prepare them to assume their full share of responsibility in the country's life.

The major function of the Alberta Wheat Pool and its Pool elevators is to give support to the natural aspirations of Alberta farm people for more secure, comfortable and happier farm homes.



Every Pool elevator may be said to be a sentinel guarding the marketing interests of the grain producers in that locality. It also serves as a link connecting all parts of a great democratic movement, working on behalf of the men and women engaged in Canada's basic industry.

Every grain grower can aid himself and the entire agricultural industry by delivering his grain to a Pool elevator.

By so doing, a useful and serviceable, farmer-owned organization is strengthened; the non-profit co-operative movement is advanced; and a greater degree of unity is attained among the grain-growing farmers.

Deliver Your Grain to

Alberta Pool Elevators



"Good morning," came the cheerful voice over the telephone. "This is Morrison, Morrison & Morrison."
"Oh!" returned the startled voice at the other end of the wire. "Good morning, good morning and good morning."

Guest: "Look here! How long must I wait for the half portion of duck I ordered?"

Waiter: "Till somebody orders the other half. We can't go out and kill half a duck."

Caller: "I am so sorry your mistress is out. Do you think she will be home this evening?"

Maid: "She'll have to be; it's my night out."

"What do you think of the latest news of the foreign situation, Senator?"

"Don't bother me. I gotta get on the radio and talk. In a crisis like this there is no time to think."

Arizona Ike: "What happened to that tenderfoot who was out here last week?"

Badge Pete: "Oh he was brushing his teeth with some of that new-fangled tooth paste and one of the boys thought he had hydrophobia and shot him."

His Reverence: "Don't you know the sun will injure your brain if you expose it in that manner?"

Laborer (wiping the sweat off his bald forehead): "Do you think I'd be doing this all day if I had any brains?"

"Everybody thinks about himself," said a downcast man, "and I'm the only one who thinks about me."

The "lady" from the "big house", very class-conscious, called on the "lady" of the "little house".

"We are troubled with rats at home," she said, "I suppose you are similarly bothered with mice."

The Sunday school teacher asked Bobby why he was late.

"I was gonna go fishing this morning," said Bobby, "but Daddy wouldn't let me."

"You're a very fortunate boy to have a father like that," said the teacher. "And did your father make it clear to you why you shouldn't go fishing on Sunday?"

"Oh, sure," replied Bobby. "He said there wasn't enough bait for both of us."

A girl entered the manager's office to apply for a job, and when asked if she had any particular qualifications or unusual talents, stated that she had won several prizes in crossword puzzle and slogan contests.

"That sounds good," the manager told her, "but we want somebody who will be smart during office hours."

"Oh," she explained brightly, "this was during office hours."

"Sandy, I'm very sorry to see you like that."

"Ah, weel, it's a' for the good o' the cause," replied the delinquent, happily. "Ye see, meenister, it's through these subscriptions. I've been through the parish collectin' funds, and at every house they made me ha'e a wee drappie!"

"Every house? But surely, Sandy, some of my people are teetotalers."

"Aye, some are, but I wrote to them."

You can't fly with the owls at night and keep up with the eagles in the daytime.

DATES FOR SALES OF CATTLE

TO BE CONDUCTED BY COMMUNITY AUCTION SALES ASSOCIATION LIMITED IN 1946

Sales are subject to cancellation or change at the discretion of the Directors, but will be adhered to as closely as weather conditions and other factors permit.

LUNDBRECK

FRANK LYNCH-
STANTON,
Lundbreck, Alta.
Local Director

Sep. 5

Oct. 3

Oct. 24

Oct. 31

PINCHER CREEK

C. F. HOCHSTEIN,
Local Director

Sep. 6

Oct. 4

Oct. 25

Nov. 1

Nov. 2 (Calf Sale)

Nov. 29

HIGH RIVER

P. C. DOUGHERTY,
High River, Alta.
Local Director

Oct. 11

Oct. 12

Dec. 6

CARDSTON

F. E. BEVANS,
Cardston, Alta.
Local Director

Sep. 12

Oct. 10

Oct. 17

Nov. 8

Nov. 20

MACLEOD

HUGH H. McLEAN,
Local Director

Sep. 13

Oct. 14

(Purebred Sale)

Oct. 18

Nov. 22

Dec. 5

Entries for the Purebred sale to be held at Macleod — Mekastoe yards — on October 14th, should be in the hands of the Secretary by September 10th to obtain the best results in advertising the sale.

Patrons and Members please take note of the sales dates in your district. Communicate with your local director for listings or entries well in advance of your sale date.

COMMUNITY AUCTION SALES ASSOCIATION

Pincher Creek

LIMITED

Alberta

S. WALTER JENKINS
Twin Butte, Alta.
President

TELEPHONE 180

AUCTIONEERS

WARREN C. COOPER, Nanton Alta. — License No. 80-46-47
DON. E. BALL, Edmonton, Alta. — License No. 5-46-47

PARKBEND

MAX W. BRADSHAW,
Mountainview, Alta.
Local Director

Sep. 26

Sep. 27

Oct. 9

Nov. 7

Nov. 14

WHISKEY GAP

W. J. HARPER,
Whiskey Gap, Alta.
Local Director

Oct. 16

Nov. 6

CLARESHOLM

STANLEY WYATT,
Clareholm, Alta.
Local Director

Nov. 21

Dec. 4

MALTING PREMIUM REINSTATED

Wheat Board Order No. 1 allows maltsters to pay a premium of five cents per bushel.

We are in the market each year for large quantities of malting barley, and pay a premium on all barley which we select for this purpose.

Producers having car lots of barley should submit samples for approval through the local elevator agent.

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Branch Offices, Elevators and Malthouses:

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Alberta	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec

YOU GET QUICK RESULTS FROM FARM AND RANCH ADS.

The Busy Beaver

(Continued from Page 5)

efficient little workman is a fascinating one, and the methods by which he secures protection for his home and family are intensely interesting and show extraordinary ingenuity and powers of organization. The matter, however, goes further than that. By the building of such dams across streams and rivers, water is held back and therefore conserved. Because the levels are raised, deep pools come into being for the protection of fish through the heat of summer and the cold of winter.

Most important of all is the fact that this urgently needed form of water conservation creates natural fire-guards for protection of the forests. This in turn means protection of all wild life living therein, protection of their homes, pasture lands and food supply.

THE benefits go still further. The forests of Western Canada come first in importance among nature's resources. Their healthy and continuous existence gives security to every kind of life and to varying types of agricultural and industrial activities, because forests apportion moisture through surface and sub-surface

TODAY and TOMORROW

CONSERVATION is the intelligent management of all benefits bestowed upon us by Nature, and the protection and preservation of those benefits so that while yielding a maximum pleasure and profit today, they will remain inviolate as a heritage for the future. — *Carling Conservation Club.*

channels in quantities properly regulated by nature. The moisture is fed to streams, rivers and lakes, the orderly replenishment of which stands as a guarantee against floods at certain seasons of the year or against drought at others.

The ever-present danger of fire in a country so immense is always to be guarded against. Year by year, the possibility of its appearance may quite easily threaten all forms of life and livelihood. Protection of the forests from fire must, therefore, always be regarded as the first and greatest of responsibilities in the life of this vast land. The most obvious step to be taken in the carrying out of this responsibility is in the strictest observance of water conservation by the proper maintenance of water levels.

The beaver has been given much protection in recent years in the matter of closed hunting seasons. It would be nice to think that this has been offered by mankind solely as a token of appreciation in return for the beaver's protection of the land we live in, which he and his ancestors have given throughout the ages. So far as the Government of Alberta is concerned, this does represent the principal reason. The continuance of the beaver's existence is officially regarded as of the first importance in the matter of conservation of water, timber, fish and all other forms of wild life. Without government protection, the beaver today would have been approaching extinction. Gratitude from man to man, or from man to beast, in return for services rendered, unfortunately is not always an outstanding human characteristic.

The beaver possesses an extremely valuable fur. As a result, it was mercilessly hunted in the past, in spite of all it had done for the protection of almost every variety of life. Something had to be done, and the closed hunting seasons for beaver became law. For a number of years the season has been closed in Alberta, except north of the 27th base line. In 1945 it became closed throughout the entire province.

IN a section of beaver country, less than 100 miles northwest of Edmonton, these animals a few years ago totalled less than 50 in number. In that area, and down through the foothills region to the south of the province, they were rapidly disappearing. Today in this same district northwest of Edmonton, as a result of strict protection, the total exceeds 2,000, and many thousands more now inhabit the foothills area which stretches away south to the international boundary.

Conservation of water is vital to all existence. By the beaver's practice of it, muskrats and other fur animals, together with fish, have increased in numbers. The pelt of the beaver is without question a most valuable one. Until the numbers of these animals, however, become even more substantially increased in the West, it must be obvious that they offer a far greater value to man alive than dead.

The Pacific Coast Invites You! go via GREYHOUND

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blue skies . . . modern and primitive interblend in a varied and breath-taking beautiful setting. Come for fishing and hunting; golf, tennis, boating, riding, mountain climbing. Come by Greyhound. Travel over the prairies, and then on to the Canadian Rockies through to the Pacific Coast.

WESTERN CANADIAN
GREYHOUND
LINES

Write to Greyhound Travel Bureau, Southam Building, Calgary, Alta., for complete information on schedules, fares, and travel folders.



Timely Hints For Seeding Forage Crops in the Fall

MANY farmers and ranchers will seed land to forage crops this fall. It is important that stands be established with as few failures as possible. The suggestions offered here are based on results from many experiments and detailed observations, and if followed should help to secure good stands.

Crested wheatgrass and brome are the two best grasses to use for regrassing abandoned lands; crested wheatgrass is preferable to brome. The two legumes, alfalfa and sweet clover can be used to advantage in mixture with the grasses.

When seeding in the fall, land should not be cultivated before seeding. The seed can be drilled into the land among the stubble and weeds. The advantage of no cultivation is the firm seed bed where shallow seeding can be accomplished. In addition, the stubble and weeds protect the young seedlings and hold snow on the land during the winter.

The time of seeding depends on the

crop to be used, the moisture conditions and insect infestation. Legumes should be seeded just before freeze-up at the end of October or early in November. Earlier seedings are not recommended as legume seedlings winter kill very readily.

The grasses can be seeded early in the fall, early in September, at the same time as fall rye is seeded, if moisture conditions are ample to ensure prompt germination, and there are very few grasshoppers present at the time. If these conditions do not prevail grass seeding should be delayed until late fall.

Grass-legume mixture should be seeded late in the fall for the sake of the legume. Seeding between September 15 and October 25 is not recommended even for the grasses because the seedlings that emerge may be too weak to survive the winter. Generally, fall seeding of grasses has been more successful than spring seeding.

For hay, forage crops should be seeded in 12-inch rows at the rate of 5-6 pounds per acre for crested wheatgrass and 7-8 pounds per acre for brome. For pasture, seed in 6-inch rows at double the above rate.

Farmers Affected by Game Law Changes

RESIDENT farmers may hunt game birds without license or permit only on their own land during the open season this year, the Alberta government has announced. Previously, resident farmers were entitled to hunt game birds without permit or license over a large zone.

Reduced seasons for hunting ducks, geese, rails and coots are: September 7 to November 21 in that part of Alberta north of the Athabasca river and the north boundary of Township 72; September 14 to November 28 in the part of the province lying south of that area. Hungarian partridge and ringneck cock pheasant season is October 14 to November 16 (continues to November 30 in Eastern Irrigation district for pheasants); Wilson snipe, September 14 to November 9. All dates are inclusive. Hungarian partridge shooting is forbidden in several districts, including the E.I.D. Pheasants and partridge may be hunted

only between 9:00 a.m. and one hour after sunset.

Bag limits: geese, five per day, 25 for the season; ducks, 15 per day, of which not more than eight may be of a species other than mallard, with a season total of 150, provided that no one shall possess more than 60 ducks at one time; rails and coots, 25 per day, 100 for the season; Hungarian partridge, five a day, 25 for the season; ringneck cock pheasants, five a day and 30 for the season within the Eastern Irrigation district, four a day and 24 during the season elsewhere.

Prospects for game hunters in the province are not good, George Watt, president of Alberta Fish and Game Association, said.

"Hungarian partridge are not increasing as they should and the duck population is down 15 to 20 per cent. There is a closed season on prairie chicken and ruffed grouse and big game is only fair."

Sask. Game Seasons Shorter, Limits Lower

NO open season will be declared in Saskatchewan on spruce grouse, ruffed grouse or ptarmigan this year, and hunting of prairie chicken will be confined to areas north of Township 24, and only for seven days, according to Hon. J. L. Phelps, minister of natural resources.

"Due to the short supply of game the open seasons will be shorter with lower bag limits," said the minister.

Dates and bag limits for big game are: Deer, north of Township 33 only, between November 11 and December 14, both dates inclusive; bag limit three caribou or two deer, one male and one female.

Dates and limits for migratory waterfowl are: Ducks, for residents only north of the north boundary of Township 60, September 2 to November 9 to November 23, inclusive, north of the north boundary of Township 50 and south of the north boundary of Township 60. For the area south of the north boundary of Township 50, dates are September 16 to November 30. Bag limits, 15 per day for all

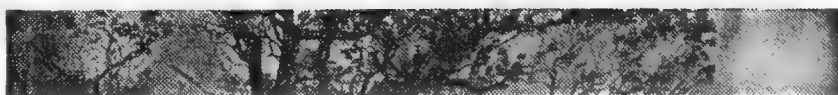
birds, of which total not more than eight shall be species other than mallards. Possession limit, 40 birds, and season limit, 100 birds.

For geese the bag limit is five birds per day, with possession limit 10 birds and season limit 20 birds. Season from September 30 to November 30, south of the north boundary of Township 50; September 23 to November 23, north of the north boundary of Township 50.

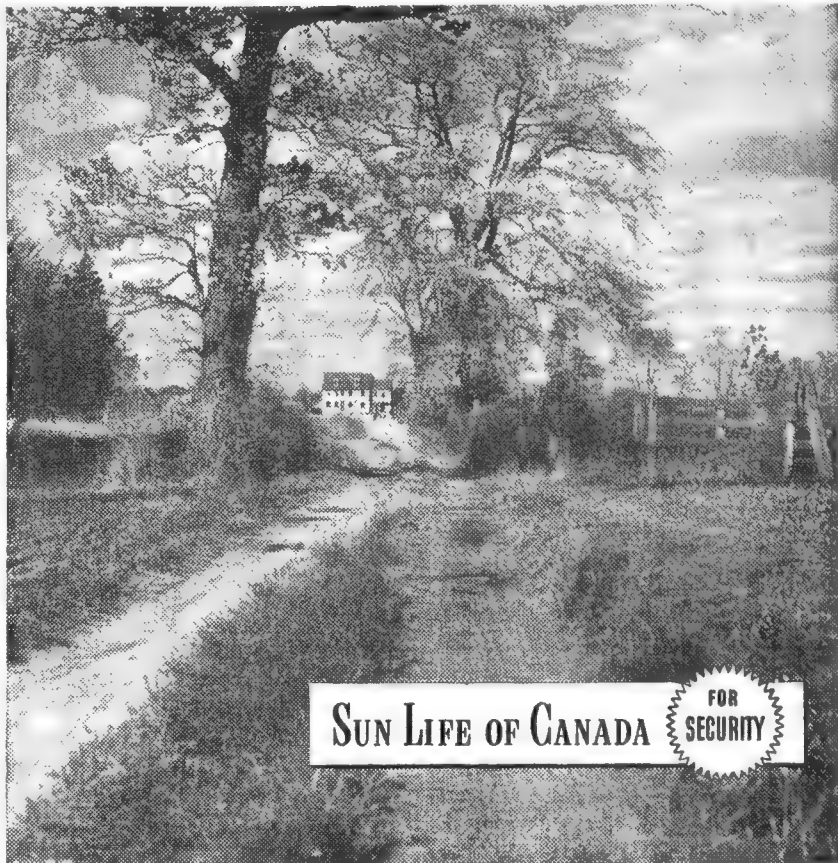
Among upland game birds, Hungarian partridges are open from October 5 to October 11, inclusive, with bag limit of five birds per day, possession limit five birds, and season total, 15 birds.

Prairie chicken open from October 5 to October 11, inclusive, north of the north boundary of Township 24 only. Bag limit five birds per day, possession limit five birds, and season total 10.

Cock pheasant open October 5 to November 2, inclusive. Bag limit five birds per day, possession limit 10 birds and season total 15 birds.



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which takes care of you and your family today
... and tomorrow ... is planned economy
offered by modern life assurance services.



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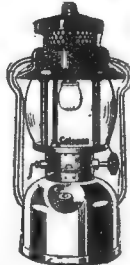
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For a brighter, lighter, happier home get a Coleman Lamp. It provides an abundance of steady, clear, room-filling light for all the family. Economical — uses 10-cent mantles. Creates light from kerosene or gasoline.

To make all your outdoor night jobs easier, faster, safer get a Coleman Lantern. Floodlights 100-ft. area. Safe—can't spill fuel even if tipped over.

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Toronto, Canada



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A Free Pamphlet

on this pressing problem is available through any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada.

This pamphlet reviews some of the disastrous results which have come from faulty soil management, the staggering losses which even now are being sustained by Canadian farmers through sheet erosion, soil drifting and other causes, and suggests means by which farmers and rural communities may best organize to fight this creeping death.

Every forward-looking farmer should read this pamphlet. If there is no branch of the Royal Bank near you, a copy may be obtained on request to The Royal Bank of Canada, Head Office, Montreal.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Regina Ends Big Fair Season

REGINA staged a splendid exhibition to wind up the Western Class "A" circuit fairs early in August. M. F. Goldfinder, Merryvale Farm's, Missouri, outstanding mature Shorthorn bull, and the heavy draft six-horse outfit of MacArthur and Son of Brandon, were undefeated champions of the entire five-fair circuit.

Three more animals were grand champions at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina, but were not shown at Brandon: Carlos Lady, senior yearling Hereford heifer owned by Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel, Alta.; Lindell Lady's Royal, senior Jersey bull of Bellavista Farms, Milner, B.C.; and Rockville 173Y, aged Southdown ram owned by Rock Bros., Drumheller, Alta.

Championships in the various breeds at Regina were awarded as follows (abbreviations: grand champion, GC; reserve grand, RG; senior champion, SC; reserve senior, RS; junior champion, JC; reserve junior, RJ):—

SHORTHORN: Bulls—Merryvale Farms, Missouri, GC and SC; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., RG and JC; Wm. Harrison, Dafoe, RS; Searle Farms, East Selkirk, Man., RJ. Females—F. H. Deacon and Son, Unionville, Ont., GC and SC; Merryvale Farms, RG and RS, JC; John Gardhouse and Son, Weston, Ont., RJ.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS: Bulls—Kenneth Holt, Craven, GC and SC, RG and JC; R. M. Beattie, Kinistino, RS and RJ. Females—Kenneth Holt, all championships.

HEREFORD: Bulls—O. A. Boggs, Bottrel, Alta., GC and JC; Miss F. E. Boggs, Bottrel, RG and RJ; S. S. Snelgrove, Sinaluta, SC. Females—Miss F. E. Boggs, GC and SC; O'Neil Bros., Denfield, Ont., RG and JC, RJ; W. N. Catley and Son, Craven, RS.

JERSEY: Bulls—Bellavista Farms, Milner, B.C., GC and SC, JC; Henry Thompson and Son, Fairlight, RG and RS, RJ. Females—Thompson and Son, GC and SC, JC; Bellavista Farms, RG and RS, RJ.

HOLSTEIN: Rockwood Holsteins, St. Norbert, Man., won all championships with the exception of RG and RS female, which was shown by Stephen Grad, Balgonie, Sask.

AYRSHIRE: All championships went to the Edenbank herd of Oliver N. Wells, Sardis, B.C., except RS bull shown by J. D. Roberts, Morse, Sask.

PERCHERON: Stallions—Justholme Ranch, Cochrane, Alta., GC and SC; R. O. Sykes, Calgary, RG and RS, JC; Greenway and Clark, Acme, Alta., RJ. Females—Hardy Salter, Calgary, GC and SC, JC; W. B. Thompson, Milestone, RG and RS; C. J. Hanson, Brightview, Alta., RJ.

CLYDESDALE: Stallions—Wm. Fleming, Drinkwater, GC and JC; J. W. Cruickshank, Maidstone, RG and RJ. Females—J. W. Cruickshank, GC and SC, RG and RS; Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, JC; Donald Smith, Govan, RJ.

BELGIAN: Stallions—Wm. Mitton, Estlin, GC and SC; M. Latam, Bremner, Alta., RS; Robert Thomas, Grandora, JC. Females—Robert Thomas, GC and SC; M. Latam, RG and RS, JC, RJ.

HAMPSHIRE: Rams—B. L. Smith, Streetsville, Ont., champion; Victor Watson, Airdrie, Alta., reserve. Females—R. C. Gollightly, Lloydminster, Alta., champion; P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alta., reserve.

SUFFOLK: Rams—A. C. B. Gren-

ville, Morrin, Alta., champion; Victor Watson, reserve. Females—A. C. B. Grenville, champion; P. J. Rock and Son, reserve.

SOUTHDOWN: Rams—Rock Bros., Drumheller, Alta., champion; J. B. Kennedy, Ilderton, Ont., reserve. Females—Emerson Lowden, Glenford, Ont., champion and reserve.

SHROPSHIRE: Fred W. Gurney, Paris, Ont., won all the red ribbons.

OXFORD: All championships went to Welland Securities, Niagara Falls, Ont.

• • •

The Dual Purpose Cow

(Continued from Page 8)

supplemented with farm grains including max meal, make satisfactory gains reaching a weight of from 350 to 375 pounds when weaned at around 7 months of age.

(4) A production program where the cows freshen in the spring and the calves are wintered largely on hay followed by the use of grass and cover crop provides an outlet for the cheaper home-grown feeds—grass and hay. This in turn is closely related to the problem of maintaining the productive capacity of the soil.

THE question of where dual-purpose cattle may fit into a livestock production plan is one upon which there is considerable difference of opinion. It is claimed by some that they can serve no useful purpose. It is argued that this is a day of specialization and if one is engaged in the business of producing milk the dairy breeds have been developed to a high state of efficiency to perform this function. On the other hand the beef herds have been bred to do a specific job. Apparently the conclusion is that it is neither logical nor possible to expect any degree of ability on the part of the dual functions of producing both milk and beef.

It is true that where conditions are favorable for the development of the dairy business and one's interest lies in this field a selection of one of the dairy breeds would be the logical procedure. The same would apply in the case of beef production.

On the other hand there are areas in the black and gray soil zones of Alberta which do not lend themselves particularly to either specialized dairy or beef raising. There may not be too profitable a market for dairy products or the land may be too high in price to warrant a strictly beef undertaking. Again one may lack the experience or the inclination to branch out into the field of either strictly dairy or beef production.

Few will dispute the fact that a sound, lasting farm enterprise as applied to those areas already mentioned should, of necessity, include some cattle. A cow that will produce up to 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per year and will, at the same time, give birth to a calf that will yield a carcass of beef of a respectable grade weighing around 425 pounds should not be altogether overlooked.

• • •

CALGARY PLANS BIG HORSE SHOW

A BIG fall horse show is in prospect for Calgary, at the exhibition grounds, September 7 and 8. The \$500 jumping stake and \$250 stake race are expected to attract top-notch contestants. These, and the other fine riding, jumping, hack, glamor and novelty classes probably will draw large crowds of spectators.

"Mustering" on High Australian Plains

(Continued from Page 11)

could the cattle be brought in after running wild for six or eight months in the hills and plains. In early spring, the station owners brand their calves and send them out to join the mobs moving up to the plains, where they are left undisturbed to graze on the abundant pastures, the strong grasses that suit the Hereford breed so well. But salt is lacking in the soil of the plains, so the cattlemen periodically ride up with supplies of coarse rock salt carried on pack-horses. They leave it at the foot of trees and along the tracks so that the cattle can lick it when they feel the hunger for salt.

JACK Treasure would readily confess his ignorance of classic experiments in conditioned reflexes. But he knows that the herds will answer to the call if they learn to associate it with the salt feeding time. They soon catch on. The drovers never fool them, knowing that the success of the mustering depends on training them to answer to the "Salt" call. For some time before the winter trek the herds are starved of salt; so when the drovers ride over the plains once more calling "Salt!" the cattle come rushing in from all directions.

Some of the rough salt they love is put out for them, and this keeps the mobs together. Then there's some hard riding through the nearer hills to bring in stragglers, aided by the near-human intelligence of the cattle dogs which, back at the stations, can shepherd a crazed heifer through a 3-ft. gateway if necessary.

The herds are mustered together on the plains, and the swirling bellowing mobs are headed off down the trails. The dogs work tirelessly and efficiently around the herds as they crash down through the eucalyptus forests. The trained cattle dog does his work silently patrolling the outskirts of the mobs, darting swiftly to head off any wild-eyed breakaway.

Drover, horse and dog operate with perfect teamwork. It is seen at its best when the trek is nearing its end down on the lower plains where the jumbled brands of the many station owners have to be sorted out. "Cutting out" a cantankerous steer from an un-

ruly mob is a task you'd be pleased to leave to the Treasure brothers and their dogs. Down here is where a few of the wildest beasts can start a real hell-for-leather stampede, but that doesn't happen often, and when it does, the old-headed cattlemen have no trouble in out-smarting a bunch of panicky beef on the hoof.

STOCK owners have their enemies up on the plains. Cattle dufters, or thieves, are among them, but compared with the big-time operators of the bad old pre-law-and-order days, they're a minor trouble today. A worse problem is blackleg disease which kills off a lot of stock with blood poisoning each year. Then there's the sly dingo, the wild dog, which stalks the herds for calves that get separated from their mothers—they've learned to fear the deadly horns and savage kicks of the cows.

The cattle industry in Australia has not developed on such a vast scale as wool, the country's top source of national income, but it is rich in romance. Up in the sparsely populated regions of the northwest, of Northern Territory and Queensland, more than half of Australia's 13,000,000 to 14,000,000 head of cattle roam the pastures of stations, or ranches, which sometimes cover more than 1,000,000 acres each. To provide canned beef and steaks for the fighting services of Australia and her Allies during the war, production of beef was up to 530,000 tons in a year.

Early in the northern dry season, when the herds begin to move in to the water-holes, drying creeks, and artesian bore channels, the cattlemen hold the annual roundup in readiness for long treks southwards over the stock-routes. Every year drovers bring 60,000 head of cattle from the big Northern Territory stations down into Queensland covering up to 800 miles at the rate of about six miles a day.

Stock routes blazed in the early days take them in stages from water-hole to water-hole over arid spinifex plains and deserts. A mob can stay only one night at a water-hole because water and feed must be preserved for other herds in transit.

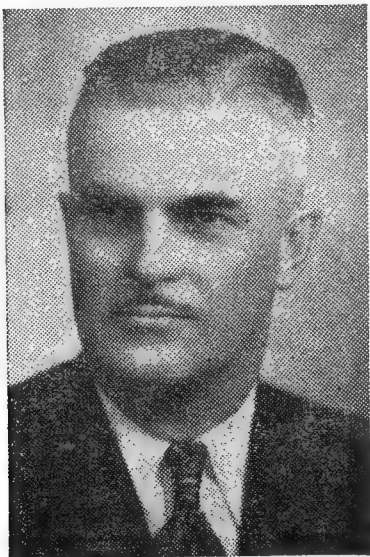
BACK in the '80's, Michael Durack took his herds on one of the longest treks in history from Queensland across the dry north to the Kimberleys in the far north of the State of Western Australia. The 2,500-mile trek took two years and cost five stockmen's lives and half the herds.

Only men with the toughness of pioneers can face the hardships and dangers of "overlanding" in Australia's tough northern country. A film completed by British interests this year — "The Overlanders"—tells the story of the greatest trek of Australian history.

The Japs looked like getting a foothold on the northern shores in 1942, and the 5,000 white men of Northern Territory had to get out. They decided to take their herds, which ran to 1,000,000 head or more, with them, and leave nothing for the Japs. It was cattle-owner Dan McAlpine who persuaded other cattlemen it could be done. He backed up his claims by starting out with his own mobs.

Before long the mobs were pouring across the deserts on a 2,000-mile trek, as others followed Dan's lead, and the evacuation of the threatened Territory was completed successfully.

Painting roosts, nests and other hiding places of mites with one of the carbolineum compounds will rid the poultry house of mites for one year.



NEW FORD APPOINTMENT

Stewart C. McLaren, whose appointment as assistant general sales manager in charge of domestic sales is announced by Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, from Windsor. A native of Calgary, Mr. McLaren has been with Ford of Canada since 1936. During the war he was assistant director of automotive engineering in the Department of Munitions and Supply at Ottawa.

R2991 Radiator - Body - Fender REPAIRS WELDING AND PAINTING

VICTOR RADIATOR CO.

JACK MILLER — 209 Third Street West, CALGARY, ALTA.

Glass for Automobiles, All Models, Prompt Shipment

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East.

CALGARY

ONLY \$12.00 YEARLY FOR AN ACCIDENT AND HEALTH POLICY

EMPLOYED WOMEN INSURED ALSO

INDEMNITY Accidental Death.		MONTHLY INDEMNITY	
		Accident	Illness
Professional Men	\$500	\$50	\$50
White Collar Workers	\$400	\$40	\$40
Farmers, etc.	\$300	\$30	\$30

Depending on occupation. Ages 15 to 50.

If you are in good health today and interested mail coupon for details.

NAME _____ AGE _____

Please Print

Address _____

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No Agent will call.

The Alberta Life and Accident Insurance Company, Limited.
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No Medical Exam. Required.

"WHERE THE SPRINGS COME FROM"



Spring Manufacturers, Parts, Service.

Order Desk: Phone M 7864

Office Phone M 7865

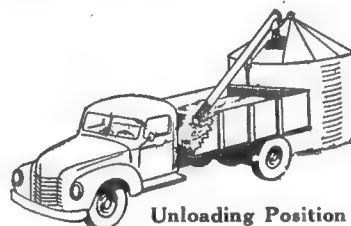
24th Ave. and 3rd Street S.E., CALGARY, ALBERTA

Our face is not red yet, but
the popularity of these two
implements may embarrass us!

RENN

TRUCK

Grain Loader
and Unloader



Unloading Position

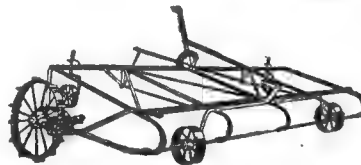
and

RENN

Rotary

Rod Weeder

With Floating
Power-Wheel Drive



There is a definite possibility that we may yet be embarrassed through not being able to supply the demand for Renn Truck Grain Loaders and Unloaders and Renn Rotary Rod Weeders. That's because Canadian farmers are showing a pronounced preference for these two implements and because raw materials are in very short supply . . . By placing your order as soon as possible, you may avoid disappointment.

See Your Local Dealer or Write . . .

Perfection Machine Works

Dept. D,

5th Avenue & 3rd Street East

CALGARY, ALTA.

Sheep are Big Business on Alberta Ranges

(Continued from Page 17)

another typical development of a white-faced cross.

A few western breeders are prominent producers of purebred range sheep. Ririe Bros., Magrath, are among the biggest breeders of purebred Rambouillets, and they also raise Corriedales and a few of the first Columbias to be brought into Alberta. The Experimental Station at Lethbridge breeds Rambouillets and Corriedales. Lalorie Jensen of Magrath, University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, and Swift Current Experimental Station, also have Rambouillet sheep. Purebred Corriedales are raised by McIntyre Ranch, Magrath, and W. Freelan Wilford of Stavely.

The Price Situation

Lamb prices were in the spotlight in August, for ceiling prices of dressed lamb were lowered 3¼ cents per pound effective August 31, as a seasonal adjustment. Producers felt a 1½-to-2 cents drop in live prices should fully accommodate this decrease. Some advance publicity, however, was referring to a likely decline of 3 to 4 cents a pound for live lambs and it was feared this publicity might create a market glut which would bring about the 3 to 4 cents decrease. The trend of lamb prices has been highest in early summer, when few western lambs were coming on the market, and lowest in September and October, when marketing was at its peak, during every one of the past several years.

Producers claim there has been no justification for this in recent years, when there has been a strong demand for all meat at all times of the year; they claim that lambs bought cheaply during the height of the marketing season are sold as frozen meat at big profits later on. Packers reply that the lower price is a natural reaction of the market, to encourage the sale of maximum quantities for immediate consumption and to take care of the cost of storage of the surplus till later on, as well as to stimulate movement of thin lambs into feed lots.

At present, the meat board often helps to overcome temporary market gluts by buying the surplus for export, but producers are fearful of what might happen in similar cases after the board ceases functioning. There is need of closer understanding and honest dealing between packers and producers, say the sheepmen.

Sheep breeders are pressing for return to the United States market at an early date, thus providing an additional outlet for both feeder and finished lambs.

Bulk of the lambings in Southern Alberta occur in late April and in

May. Some of these lambs are sold as fat lambs in September and October, while others go into feedlots—especially on the sugar beet farms around Lethbridge—and come on the market as finished lambs in January, February and March. John McD. Davidson, a big operator near Coaldale, has his ewes lamb in March, so that his lambs are ready for market about a month before the big flood of marketing in the fall.

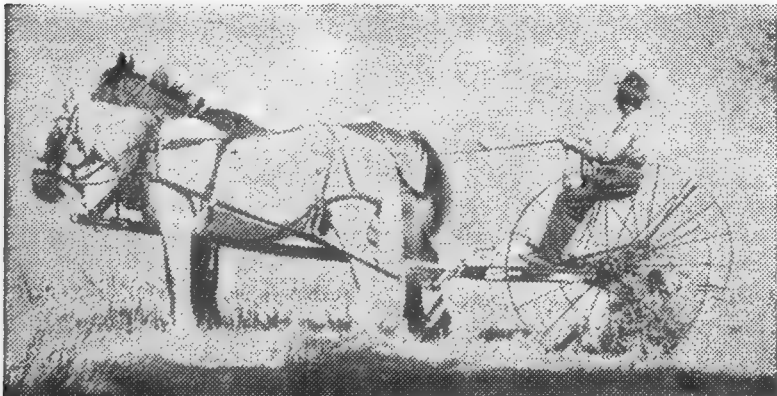
INCOME from wool in Alberta in 1945 was some 40 per cent as much as the income from sale of sheep and lambs. Average income from wool of each sheep shorn was estimated at \$2.24, while the average price per head of sheep and lambs marketed was \$8.88. Wool is important to breeders because it brings in the only direct income from the breeding flock and it is an assured crop regardless of how the lamb crop may turn out. The wool board has bought the entire wool clip for the past few years, with the price averaging about 25½ cents a pound for Alberta wool during 1944 and 1945. Most producers hope the board will continue buying after 1946 as well, at prices consistent with general price levels, because they appreciate the price stability and the sense of security.

Getting shepherds is a problem of the owners of big flocks. It may be possible to introduce some more from Scotland.

Good Dogs Important

Good sheep dogs are a scarce item, and are needed for both small and large flocks. Martin Bros., Maple Creek, Sask., raise some of the best in Canada — black and white Border Working Collies from stock imported from Scotland. William Martin trains the animals and his demonstrations of these fine working dogs were a familiar sight at livestock shows before the war. These dogs are useful for herding cattle, and large flocks of poultry, as well as sheep. Supply is limited as the Martin brothers raise the dogs as a hobby and not as a business.

Sheep population in Canada now is only slightly higher than before the war. However, large flocks probably are decreasing in Southern Alberta and smaller flocks are on the increase. Many western farmers spend much effort building up a small flock of their own. Mr. Benson believes it would be more economical to buy 25 or 30 ewes and a ram from the ranges, use them for three to six years and then buy new stock. If several farmers pooled together, to buy a single-deck carload of 100 sheep or a double deck of 200, the shipping problem would be simplified.



PROVIDING THEIR WINTER FODDER

This scene was a typical one in Western Canadian uplands and meadows this season, for horses still are used extensively in haying. While many of the animals are pulling binders this month, others are on pasture watching tractors do the harvesting work—patiently waiting until they will be needed on bundle wagons or for grain hauling.

PHOTO BY ROSETTIS, CALGARY.

this **WINTER**
keep your home

**LIGHT and
BRIGHT**



with **Esso**
KEROSENE

► All kerosenes are *not* alike! Esso Kerosene throws a whiter, brighter light . . . burns cleaner, too . . . helps keep lamp chimneys clear.

In lamps, lanterns, stoves, refrigerators and all home and farm appliances which use kerosene, you'll find that Esso Kerosene gives noticeably better and more economical performance. It pays to ask for Esso Kerosene by name!



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Everywhere in Canada

ORDER RAMS AND BOARS EARLY

FARMERS who need purebred rams or boars are urged by the livestock branch to place their orders at an early date. Purchase of rams for placement under the Sheep Improvement Policy will be made at the fall sales around the end of October. Requirements known well in advance will enable representatives of the branch to purchase accordingly. Rams will be purchased only in sufficient quantity to fill applications. Early application will result in the possession of a fine quality sire; late application may mean disappointment.

Early application for purebred boars is equally important. Even though delivery may not be required until December, orders should be placed now to avoid disappointment.

Application for purchase of purebred rams, or boars, should be made as early as possible to the nearest District Agriculturist, or to the Livestock Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

GROWERS GET 3rd BEET PAYMENT

The third subsequent beet payment on 1945 sugar beets was mailed out to growers from Raymond in mid-August. The payment amounts to \$1 a ton, the second time in the history of the company that so large a subsequent payment has been made. The payment aggregates \$362,000, with cheques going to more than 1,200 farmers. This makes \$9.80 a ton the growers have received on 1945 deliveries and there is another payment yet to be made.

INVASION OF DUCKS DEVOURS SWATHED CROP

If it's not the hail it may be the drought; if not the drought or sawfly it can be the ducks — especially when farming near Keho Lake, northeast of Nobleford, reports the *Lethbridge Herald*. No sooner had Olie Asplund of the Marquis farms begun swathing than he was obliged to discontinue in favor of the combine, owing to a recent invasion of wild ducks. Last year, these destructive feathered friends caused considerable loss there to swathed grain.

Albright Awards For North Students

THE committee in charge of the W. D. Albright scholarship fund, of which E. C. Stacey, Beaverlodge, Alta., is secretary, has announced that sufficient money is on hand to inaugurate two scholarships but further support is required to put the fund on a sound basis.

One scholarship is to be awarded annually to a Peace River boy or girl enrolling in a degree course in Agriculture or Household Economics in the Universities of Alberta or British Columbia. The award is set for the present at \$100, which may be increased later if funds permit. The other is a \$50 scholarship to be awarded annually to a Peace River boy or girl enrolling in a diploma course at a provincial school of agriculture, providing that the course extends for approximately five months and that the student has enrolled through his own efforts and is largely dependent on his own resources.

Application for either of these awards should be made, either by the student or a sponsor, to Mr. Stacey by October 1.

SUCCESSFUL FIELD DAY HELD AT VERMILION

Some juniors and their parents travelled 70 miles to attend the junior farm club field day at Vermilion, Alta., in August. Club representatives were from McLaughlin, Marwayne, Kitscoty, Mannville and Lloydminster. Attendance was almost 100 per cent.

B. T. STEPHANSON JOINS U. OF A. STAFF

Announcement is made from Edmonton that B. T. Stephanson, formerly agricultural engineer with the Alberta Department of Agriculture, has joined the staff of the Department of Agricultural Engineering at the University of Alberta. Mr. Stephanson has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the *FARM AND RANCH REVIEW*.

Polish War Veterans For Western Farms

IT is expected Western Canada will get some of the 4,000 veterans of the Polish army in Italy who are to be brought to Canada to work on farms. Quotas to be allotted to each province have not yet been set, however.

Pioneer Cattleman, J. L. Walters Dies

Prominent pioneer cattleman, James L. Walters, 78, died at Calgary, August 3, and was buried at Lacombe. Born at Lake La Hache, B.C., he began cattle raising at Clive, near Lacombe, in 1890, and started with registered Shorthorns a few years later. He built his stock up to the point where, with 300 head about 15 years ago, he was the owner of the largest registered Shorthorn herd in Canada.

Calgary Show Entries Close on Sept. 13

ENTRIES will close September 13 for the fall livestock shows and sales at Calgary, which are to take place October 21 to 25 inclusive. Splendid success attended the spring and summer shows at Calgary, and it is anticipated the fall events will meet with a similar good reception. Heavy entries of high quality sheep, swine, beef and dairy cattle, are expected.

Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates Elected

IN the 12 Alberta Wheat Pool sub-districts in which elections for delegates were held, the winners are announced as follows: A-10, T. S. Montgomerie, Hilda; B-6, O. Rosenberger, Balzac; C-2, H. G. Hansen, Carolside; C-6, Emile Cammaert, Rockyford; C-10, H. L. Taggart, Olds; D-4, Edward Nelson, Craigmyle; D-8, Mark Armstrong, Lacombe; D-10, Alford B. Haarstad, Bentley; F-10, Alfred Latourneau, St. Paul; G-2, Sydney Alexander, Boyle; G-8, Arnold Burgess, Beaverlodge; G-10, W. H. McAuley, Fairview.



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 **GASOLINE** — gives you more miles to the dollar

 **OILS** — for utmost operating economy

 **All-Purpose GREASE** — Here's a lubricant that really stays on the job

 **TRACTOR FUELS** — A full line of all types

Cut Your Operating Costs With Bell Stellarene Products

VISIT YOUR NEAREST BELL DEALER Or Service Station

Bulk Stations at
Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, High River, Drumheller, Lomond, Bowden and Grande Prairie.

Farm and Ranch Housewife

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

New...Faster Rising! ENDS OVERNIGHT BAKING!



Dissolve New Fast Rising Royal in water. It's ready for action in 10 minutes.

MAKES BETTER BREAD IN "HALF THE TIME"!

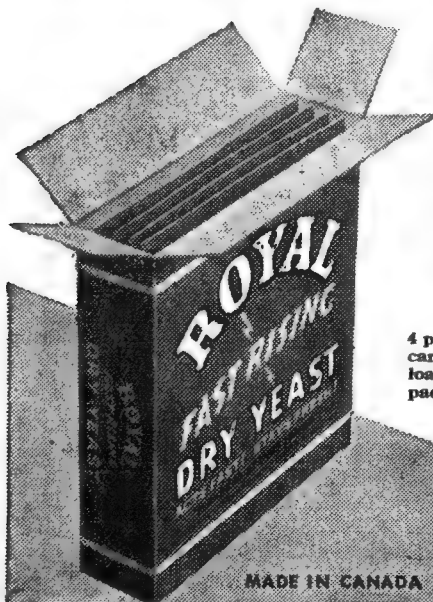
Baking day goes like lightning with New Fast Rising Royal that lets you finish up your whole baking in just a few hours! And gives you bread with the old-fashioned, home-baked flavor your men-folks love.

Easy to use . . . extra-fast New Fast Rising Royal Dry

Yeast does away with "setting bread" the night before . . . eliminates "overnight baking" risks when temperature changes might spoil dough.

Do all your baking in the daytime with Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast when you can keep a watchful eye on the dough. Knead it at just the right point. New Fast Rising Royal's speedy action gets to work soon after yeast is mixed with dough.

New Fast Rising Royal keeps full-strength for weeks on your pantry shelf. Saves time . . . saves you. Get New Fast Rising Royal at your grocer's.



4 packets in each carton. 4 large loaves from each packet.

Fresh, Firm Vegetables Needed for Pickles

FRESH, sound vegetables or fruit, good quality spices and vinegar are the necessary ingredients of good pickles.

Many pickle failures are due to a low grade of vinegar and spices that are old will add little to the flavor of the pickles.

Cucumbers to be pickled should be pickled in the early morning. Only sound, fresh fruits or vegetables should be used to make pickles, and they should be washed thoroughly before being placed in the pickling solution.

Jars for pickles should be thoroughly washed and scalded. The jar caps must be of the kind that will withstand vinegar acid.

Hollow pickles may be caused by poorly developed cucumbers or allowing the cucumbers to stand before brining. Soft, slippery pickles are due to bacteria action. Either the solution is not sufficiently salty or the pickles are not completely under the brine.

The sugar shortage rules out sweet pickles, but there are many kinds of pickles which require no sugar that will give added flavor to winter meals.

One suggestion is "Delicious Pickles". Wash cucumbers, pack into sterilized jars. The solution is 1 gallon vinegar, 1 cup salt, ½ pound dry mustard (work into paste with a little of the vinegar). Pour over cucumbers in jars and seal cold. The solu-

tion is enough for 3 gallons of pickles in glass jars.

Another recipe, "Sour Cucumber Pickles", calls for 2 quarts of very small cucumbers, vinegar, 2 red peppers and horseradish. Wash and wipe the cucumbers. Cover with boiling brine (½ cup salt to 1 quart water). Let stand 24 hours. Drain, and cover with fresh cold water. Heat to the boiling point. Drain again. Cover with vinegar of desired strength. Add peppers and a small piece of horseradish. Heat slowly to boiling point but do not boil or the pickles will be soft. Pack in jars. Cover with vinegar. Seal. Sugar and spices may be added to taste. This recipe makes 2 quarts

RATION BOOK LATECOMERS WARNED

Suggestions to Alberta ration book holders on how to get the new Ration Book No. 6 to be issued in September were outlined by Wartime Prices and Trade Board officials. It was stressed that all citizens should get their new books during the distribution days in their community. The period from September 9-16 has been set aside for the distribution and each local ration board will select suitable dates for their districts.

The green card, marked RB 191, in the back of the present ration book No. 5 is the key. This green card should be filled in by each ration book holder at home with pen and ink, all the information to be printed, except the declaration and signature at the bottom. This card must not be torn out. It should be left in the old ration book and thus presented in completed form at the local distribution place. These green cards in the books of children, that is to say any person under 16 years of age, should be filled out and signed by the parent or guardian.

Those who do not get their new ration book during the distribution period will become "latecomers". Ration officials pointed out that these "latecomers" will not be able to obtain their new ration books till after September 30. Meanwhile 2 meat, 2 butter and 3 sugar coupons will become, due on September 19 and September 26 respectively. Latecomers will not be able to use these seven coupons until October.

"We most strongly urge all ration book holders to get their new Ration Book No. 6 during the distribution period from September, 9-16", said a Prices Board official in pointing out latecomers will inconvenience both themselves and the volunteer workers at the local distribution centers.

Alberta local ration boards are at: Medicine Hat, Taber, Lethbridge, Cardston, Macleod, High River, Vulcan, Brooks, Oyen, Hanna, Drumheller, Strathmore, Calgary, Olds, Coronation, Stettler, Red Deer, Hardisty, Camrose, Wetaskiwin, Wainwright, Vermillion, Vegreville, Leduc, St. Paul, Willingdon, Smoky, Lake, Westlock, Edson, Lac La Biche, Athabasca, Peace River, Grande Prairie, Dawson Creek, Blairmore, Kimberley, Golden, Banff, Creston, Foremost, Three Hills, Rocky Mt. House, Lacombe, Ponoka, Holden, Jasper, Evansburg, Sangudo, Bonnyville, McLennan and Barrhead.

Each ration board will select specified dates on which to distribute Ration Book No. 6 to suit local conditions. All boards have been advised that distribution of the new book is to be completed by September 16.

Eggs Can Replace Flour

EGGS can be used in a variety of ways to spare flour. Egg adds color and richness as well as mineral and protein value to the dish.

In thin soup in place of macaroni, spaghetti or rice, use egg strands. Just before serving and while soup is still simmering, pour in beaten egg gradually. The egg cooks in attractive yellow strands immediately on coming in contact with the hot soup. Serve at once.

Eggs may be used to thicken some gravies and sauces in which flour is the usual thickening. To prevent egg from curdling be sure to cook at low heat and pour a little of the hot mixture into the beaten egg first and add this mixture to the rest of the hot liquid.

A slightly thick gravy for chicken stew can be made by adding a little hot chicken broth to well-beaten egg and adding the mixture to the remainder of the broth. Do not cook gravy over direct heat after egg is added.

Milk thickened with egg and seasoned with salt, maybe a little grated onion, cheese or herbs, makes an excellent sauce for fresh vegetables in place of white sauce. In white sauce egg can spare part of the flour. Make a thin sauce, then add a small quantity of hot sauce to beaten egg and stir the mixture into the rest of the sauce. Heat a few minutes in a double boiler.

Use eggs to make a boiled dressing to save fat and oil. Egg may be used to bind ingredients of meat loaf, meat patties and similar mixtures provided the meat cooks at medium rather than high temperatures.

Aunt Sal Suggests

Thirty days has September,
And so we think we should
Send you out some handy hints
To make each day seem good.

If your family objects to that "eggy" taste in sponge cake or any dessert made with many eggs, then remember the old truth that hard beating drives out that taste greatly. Or, the addition of spices, cocoa or chocolate create a pleasant fresh flavor.

If you have a temperamental tummy that requires bland foods, then remember this list of bland vegetables: Potatoes, peas, asparagus, squash and carrots.

Tasty experiments are being carried on in authorized test kitchens combining tomatoes with other fruits. Why not try them in your own home kitchens, too? For years, apples have become known as the best basic "stretcher fruit". Now tomatoes, either green or ripe, can be classed in this category too. Of course the tomatoes do not possess the pectin like apples do, but there are fine commercial pectins on the grocer's shelf.

Maybe some things can be treated in a careless "by guess or by gosh" manner, but not the laundering of rayon garments. Dry them slowly in the shade; avoid a too-hot iron and when calling on Javelle water to remove stains from rayon adhere to this ratio: 3 tablespoons of Javelle to one quart of water.

Here is another laundering trick that is used in professional laundries (and there's no law against you using it too). Tack a square of fine sandpaper to one end of ironing board then if starch adheres to your iron, give it a brisk rub on the sandpaper.

Are they still yelling for cool drinks at your house? Not so hard on the sugar supply either if you make up a jar of syrup by combining two cups water to each one of sugar. Bring to boil then place in a jar and keep in ice box.

To crack a plate is annoying: But to boil it in skim milk is a smart trick. When grandma used to do this maybe she didn't know it was the calcium in the milk that seeped into the

crack, but she did know that it made that pretty rosebud plate last as long as the rest of the set.

After using the milk this way, don't throw it out; instead scrub the kitchen linoleum with it—gives it a glossy gleam. (Don't serve milk soup the same day . . . the family get suspicious!)

If you have a small Susie or Sam starting school this month, I do hope you have talked of school as something to yearn towards . . . not dread! A child's attitude towards most things (and that includes school) begins right at home.

And why wait until you disagree with the teacher on some child-training ethics before making her acquaint-

ance? Teachers like to eat, too. The night you have corn on the cob for supper is a plenty good enough time to have her meet the family.

Bye for now . . . and every good wish!

Curtains for the south windows going to pieces? Long exposure to sunlight has a rotting effect on fabric. Try switching north and south window curtains.

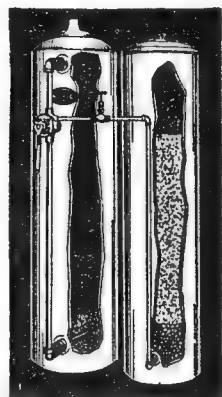
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NORCO Water Softener

EVERY woman has dreams of a perfect home, equipped with all the comforts and conveniences that modern science can bring . . . and every dream includes the priceless boon of unlimited quantities of soft water.

And this is one dream that can be realized NOW . . . today! Norco Water Softeners can be delivered and installed immediately in any home with water pressures of more than eight pounds. "Norcomex", a synthetic resin developed during the late war years, removes 25,000 grains of hardness per cubic foot, more than double the capacity of older-style softeners.



These NORCO tanks can be installed where water pressures exceed 8 lbs.

Soft water is not an expensive luxury. With NORCO it pays for itself in no time by cutting soap bills more than 75 per cent, making clothes last longer, lowering plumbing bills and eliminating the need for chemical softeners.

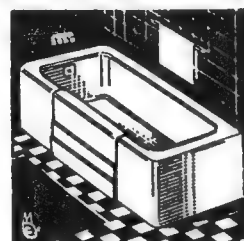
For full particulars write to

E. LAURITZEN

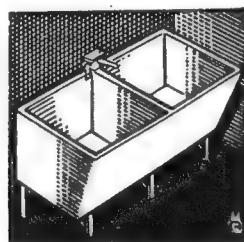
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Skins are soft and lovely after bathing in NORCO-softened water.



Clothes, sheets and linens last three times as long washed in Norco-softened water.

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Thousands Report
Grand Relief With

ORANGE LILY SUPPOSITORIES

Used for 45 years. Safe, antiseptic and cleansing. A local application to relieve inflammation and congestion.

Send 10c for 10 days' trial and descriptive literature.

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MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

QUICKLY... EASILY!

SOAP MAKING...

Time... 20 MINUTES

Ingredients: 1 TIN GILLETT'S LYE

AND YOUR USED KITCHEN FATS

Result... TWO MONTHS' SUPPLY OF GRAND HOUSEHOLD SOAP



Just twenty minutes! That's how quickly you can make a two months' supply of wonderful household soap with your used cooking grease and a tin of Gillett's Lye. You'll have 9 to 15 pounds of splendid soap for dishes, laundry, and other tasks—at less than 1¢ a bar! You save yourself money and beat the soap shortage besides.

You'll find Gillett's an all-around work and money saver. It clears clogged drains in a hurry, lifts grease and "cooked-on" food off your pans. Even makes the outhouse-cleaning job

MADE IN CANADA

quick and easy—half a can once a week destroys contents and odor completely. Gillett's is a powerful worker in the barn and milkhouse too. One tin makes 10 gallons of top-grade deodorizing solution*—effective as a spray and general cleanser. Get a couple of tins of Gillett's Lye today!

*Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of lye itself heats water.

FREE BOOKLET!

Learn all the ways Gillett's can save you hard work, time, and money. Handy tips on how to make soap, clear clogged drains, care for dairy equipment, clean the outhouse—how to lighten all kinds of chores with Gillett's Lye. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. & Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

Variety of Uses for Sour Cream

"SOUR cream forms the backbone of many appetizing dishes," says a well-known nutritionist. "Furthermore," she adds, "sour cream has all the food value of sweet cream. Comparing it to whole milk, it is higher in fat and vitamin A, lower in calcium, other minerals and vitamins."

You can use sour cream in a variety of ways, and the writer suggests sour cream for garnishes and for salad dressings.

"For a sour cream dressing combine lightly $\frac{1}{2}$ cup French dressing with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour cream. Add 1 teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons sugar and a dash of pepper. This recipe makes one cup. It is especially good over fresh shredded cabbage and finely chopped green peppers."

Sour cream gravy is excellent for veal cutlets or fried chicken. Use 2 tablespoons flour for every $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sour cream. Add the unheated sour cream to the thickened pan drippings.

A spoonful of plain whipped sour cream atop a bowlful of cream of pea, bean, beet or tomato soup adds an interesting contrast. A cupful of heavy (40 per cent) sour cream contains about 6 tablespoons of fat and may be used to replace that much fat in making pancakes, waffles, muffins, biscuits, cakes and cookies. Like sour milk, sour cream is especially good in cakes, cookies and quick breads.

Many sour cream dishes require that the cream be whipped. However, it is important not to overwhip the cream, or it will quickly churn and form butter. For the same reason, and to hasten whipping, the cream must be kept cold while being whipped.

Cable Stitch Rug



594

Easy to knit — it's done in sections on two needles. Lovely — for it's cable stitch. Durable because it's made of colorful rug yarn or of old stockings.

A knitted rug for any place in the house. Pattern 594 has directions for rug and matching seat cover.

Send TWENTY CENTS in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

The Dishpan Philosopher

IT used to be, this time o' year, the neighbors came from far and near to help to cut each others' crop, and stook and stack without a stop till every grain of feed and seed was safely gathered in. Indeed they didn't stop at that for then, at threshing-time, they came again, and did whatever was to do to see the harvesting all through. Sometimes an early fall of snow would slow things up but, seems as though, there always was a lot of fun and somehow everything got done. 'Twas seldom any cash was paid — folks traded work with none afraid he'd finish on the losing end for every neighbor was a friend.

Well, progress sweeps us all along and, maybe right and maybe wrong, I sometimes think there's something lost, with progress hardly worth its cost.

Courses for Women Offered at Tech.

THROUGH its department of Industrial Dressmaking and Millinery the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary gives thorough training in the construction, alteration, and adjustment of all sorts of ladies' garments. In addition to shopwork of a commercial nature, the course includes classwork on textiles, consumer education, costume design, bookkeeping, etc. Graduates from this course find ready employment in the alterations departments of ladies' ready-to-wear stores. They also make excellent sales-ladies for the ladies' sections of the larger departmental stores. Throughout the years quite a number of graduates have opened up dressmaking establishments of their own and in several instances after securing this industrial experience they have returned to the Institute as members of the instructional staff. Instruction will be given in foods and cooking as well as in dressmaking and millinery. Day courses in dressmaking will open on September 30 and enrolments may be made at any time before that date. Evening school enrolments will be accepted during the week of October 14.

Use fingernail polish remover to remove stubborn paint spots from your hands or face.

★ ★ ★

Country Diary

★ ★ ★

To many of us who live on the prairie, September is the most beautiful month of the year. There is a satisfaction and contentment in the fulness of harvest, and a riot of warm colors that gladdens the eye and cheers the heart. No artist could catch the hues that succeed one another in the changing foliage. The earth pulses with its yield, and the golden air is enriched with the mingled scents of all that has matured and ripened.

September is the month when summer meets autumn with a handshake of greeting and goodbye, the one loath to leave the scene, the other eager to enter it. There is a last rush of blooming as the stars of white and purple asters and tufts of golden-rod come into full blossom; these charming asters, wild kin of the Michaelmas Daisy of old-time gardens, memory-haunted in tradition, at the peak of their beauty on St. Michael's Day, September 21st. Big bumbling bees are active on the sweet flowers, and there is, in their swift going and coming, the busy, comfortable hum of production.

There is a different sound to the wind in the crisp, drying leaves of the poplars. It is the sound of summer's end, quite unlike the soft swish of the spring breeze through the young tender leaves. Anyone who has ever stood among the poplars and listened, will recognize it. If ever it was my lot to roam and I "met a traveller in an antique land," to quote one of the poets, and we talked, naturally, of our homelands, wind in September trees would be a mutual pleasure. It blows away the fatigue of summer heat and listlessness of August. It blows away indeed the worry and uncertainty of crop conditions, for now the best or the worst is known.

The fact that winter is on the way

need not be a headache this early in the autumn — time enough for that in October and November if needs be. There is the movement of youth back to school all over the country, and this is excitement enough for the young fry. Apart from harvesting operations, September is a wonderful month for out-door work. There are the un-numbered chores for the odd-man, who in this specific case, loves the invigorating morning air and also finds the afternoon sun's warmth very pleasant.

I love the prairie night in any month of the year — there is magic in them all, closer and more intimate than the brightness of day; and the beauty of any night is not to be found on this mangled earth, but in that upward world where the steadfast lights burn. You stand there and watch and wonder, while silence, order and majestic beauty govern the turning sky. Among a countless host, Polaris, the pale north star attends the Big and Little Dipper, while Cygnus, the Swan, and Aquila, the Eagle, move in mathematical exactitude under the Milky Way.

It is a great age of faith in science, of unending experimental toil which seeks to penetrate even a little way into the jungle of the unknown. Every new discovery reveals, just beyond, illimitable new worlds for scientific exploration: every end enfolds new beginnings. And yet the intellect of man is not sufficient — nor are fine mathematics, nor chemistry, nor psychology. These are not spiritual, and the world has sore need of spiritual things.

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If you have lots of scraps of wool and wonder what to do with them, try stitching open-meshed dishcloths together, then thread with wool scraps. These make very pretty cushions, with a backing of plain material. A nice way to use up wool scraps with charming results.

Choose Your Colors Carefully

PLAY up the good qualities; play down the bad — that's the basic rule for selecting colors for everything from a playsuit to a party dress. Hair, skin and eyes are the guiding features to be studied in a bright light. Your hair is the dominating note of your coloring.

Without makeup, decide whether the two basic skin colors are blended equally in your skin — or whether the yellow or red is more prominent. Remember, tanning may have brought out more of the red or yellow.

If your skin is creamy to sallow (yellow predominating), colors like red, orange and red-violet will reflect a rosier tint in your skin tones. Wear green to play down the yellow tones, and avoid such colors as purple which emphasize the yellow tone.

A rosy or ruddy (with red predominating) complexion calls for colors containing yellow which will reflect in the skin tones. Violet will also play down the red tones, but

avoid because it will emphasize the rosy cast.

When your eyes are your best feature, choose a color that will accent them (provided that color also harmonizes with your skin and hair). Remember, vivid colors make dark eyes appear darker. Light colors make light eyes appear lighter. Blue, grey or green eyes change color easily by reflecting the color worn.

A basic color is necessary to co-ordinate your wardrobe. Black, brown, navy or dark green are colors easily combined with colored accessories.

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Try using a paint brush to dust your window sills or hard-to-get-at corners.

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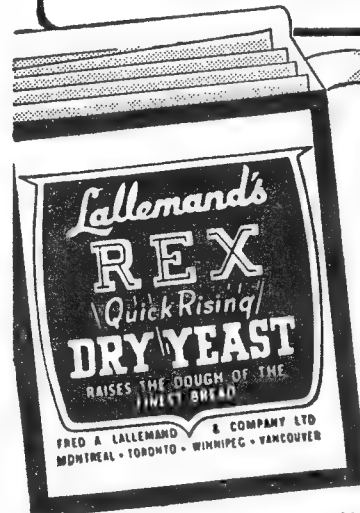
Ink spots can be removed from colored, washable material by soaking in sweet milk. Moisten white, washable fabrics stained by ink with a mixture of salt and lemon juice and hang in sunshine to dry.

"SALADA"

TEA BAGS

No waste

M-m-m-m
HOME-BAKED
BREAD IN
1/2 THE TIME!



4 envelopes per carton . . .
each envelope makes 5 loaves.

with **REX**
amazing new
QUICK-RISING
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Keeps for weeks without
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bread the modern way . . .

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REX-Quick-Rising Dry Yeast-at Your Grocer's



From the sunny Fiji Islands and West Indies comes the cane sugar which is refined in Vancouver to make Rogers' Golden Syrup. This pure and delicious food is a valuable addition to the diet of children, to quickly renew "burned up" energy.

THE B.C. SUGAR REFINING CO. LTD.

DON'T LET FAT SMOKE

To get the best use from fat in cooking, as well as to save it for future use heed the "no smoking" rule.

When fat is overheated to the point where it smokes, three things happen to it: first, the flavor of the fat and of the food cooked in it is damaged; second, food fried in smoking fat is hard to digest; third, fat that has reached the smoking point will become rancid rapidly.

To prevent fat from smoking, keep the heat low when melting fat or cooking meats. This is another way to conserve much needed fats and

shortenings which are becoming more scarce every day.

MOUTH WASH

1/4 tsp. borax
1/4 tsp. peroxide
1/4 tsp. salt
1 glass water

SHAMPOO

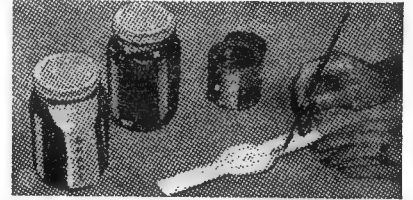
1 pt. soft water
1/3 bar castile soap
1 tsp. olive oil
Juice of 1 lemon (strained)
Melt soap in hot water, add oil and lemon. Strain.

Household Hints

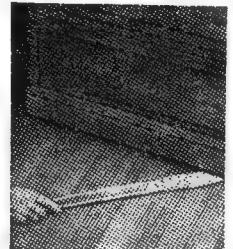
By Courtesy of The Popular Mechanics Magazine

Duck Feathers

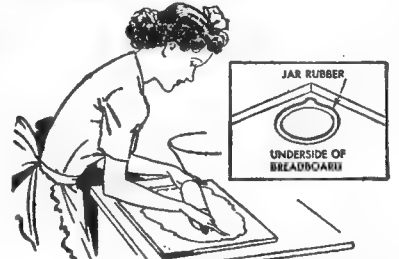
Feathers can be removed from white ducks by dipping them into boiling water and then wrapping in a thick cloth. The steaming will loosen the feathers within a few minutes, and the pins will come out readily after the feathers are removed.

EASY TO MAKE LABELS

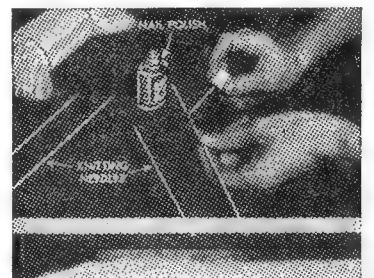
CUT to shape from small scraps of oilcloth, these easy-to-make labels are attached with rubber bands. If permanent paint is used, the labels will last for years.

YARDSTICK A GOOD DUSTER

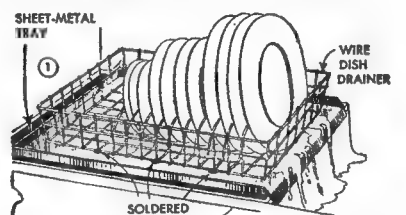
A YARDSTICK or other flat stick wrapped with a length of oil-treated cheesecloth makes it easy to clean dust from under a bookcase, piano or other furniture that is too heavy to move easily.

JAR RUBBER PREVENTS SKIDDING

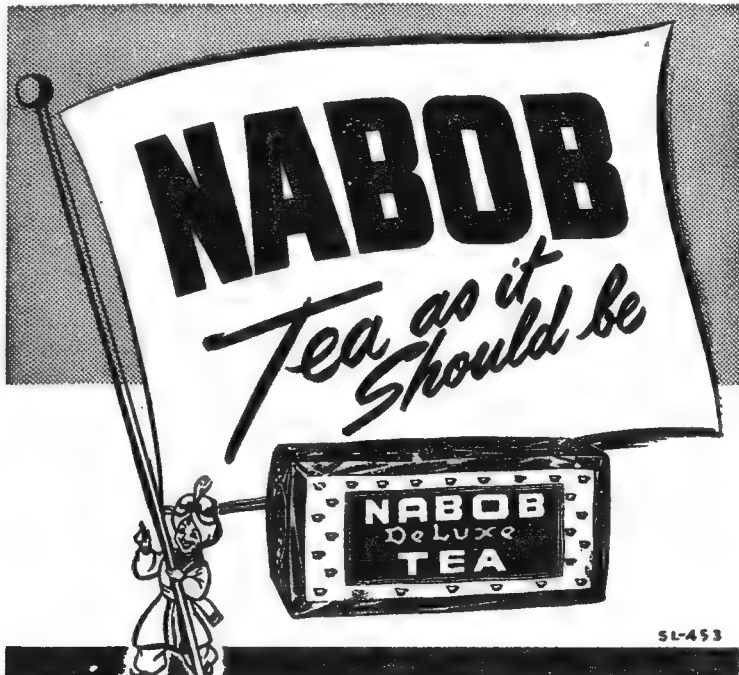
JAR rubbers glued to the underside of a breadboard at each corner will keep the board from "skidding" when kneading dough or pastries on a smooth table.

MARK YOUR KNITTING NEEDLES

TO identify sock knitting needles, mark the size on the needle with colored fingernail polish. Those in the photograph are size 3 and are identified with three dots.

TRAY PROTECTS DRAINBOARD

SHEET-METAL tray furnishes protection for linoleum-covered drainboards. One side of the tray forms a lip for water to drain into the sink. A dish drainer is soldered to the tray.



NEEDLEWORK LOVERS

For the reader desiring the address of a needlecraft magazine, Mrs. L. K. L., Minnesota, writes: "I'm sure the needlework lover would like Aunt Ellen's WORKBASKET. This monthly pattern and direction service brings the latest creations in handcraft and needlework from the country's foremost artists and designers. It is \$2.00 a year in Canada for twelve issues, but no samples are sent because each issue contains large hot iron transfer patterns as well as ideas for such items as dollies, edgings, bedspreads, tablecloths, hats, bags, and baby's things. Orders should be sent to the WORKBASKET, 4510 Westport Station, Kansas City 2, Mo., U.S.A., with currency or money order. If you are not delightfully pleased with the first issue, Aunt Ellen will return your money and you may keep the material you have received without any obligation."

CLASSIFIED ADS BRING RESULTS

Fall Opening in Our Own Home

Provincial Institute of Technology & Art



Calgary, Alberta

AFTER spending six years in temporary war-time premises the PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ART has returned to its own buildings at 13th Avenue and 10th Street N.W., Calgary. These buildings have been completely renovated and re-equipped.

OPENING DATES for 1946-47

September 3rd

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Air Engineers
Aeronautical Engineering

October 28th

Automotive Electricity
Tractors
Farm Construction and Mechanics

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Welding

September 30th

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Building Construction and Drafting
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Principal.

SELECTED RECIPES

SCALLOPED ONIONS WITH APPLES

- 3 large apples
- 2 onions parboiled
- 1 tbsp. sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 cup bread crumbs browned in 2 tbsps. butter or bacon fat
- 1 tbsp. vinegar or lemon juice water

Arrange alternate slices of onions and apples in buttered baking dish. Sprinkle each layer with salt, sugar, and crumbs. Add vinegar, and water to moisten. Bake until tender.

CARROT CROQUETTES

- 4 cups cooked carrots
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg
- 1 egg, beaten
- 2 tbsps. butter, melted
- 1 cup dry bread crumbs
- 1 onion if desired

Mash or press carrots and onion through a coarse sieve. Add seasoning, egg and butter. Form into shape like carrots, roll in bread crumbs, fry in hot fat until browned. Tuck in sprig of parsley for top.

BANANA CREAM PIE

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
- 3 tbsps. flour
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 tbsp. butter
- 1 ripe banana (large)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla

METHOD: Mix sugar, salt, and flour. Add milk gradually. Cook until thick. Add slightly beaten egg yolk, butter and flavoring. Cool.

Slice bananas in cooked pie shell and pour over the cream filling. Cover with meringue or whipped cream.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE

- 1 cup grated sweet apples
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 cup milk
- 2 eggs
- 1 tablespoon melted butter
- Rind and juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon

Mix apples, sugar, beaten eggs, butter and lemon. Stir together. Add milk. Turn into a pie plate lined with pastry. Put a strip of pastry around the edge. Bake 30 minutes.

OLD FASHION APPLE PUDDING

- 4 large tart apples
- 1 teaspoon ground cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 ounces stale bread crumbs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ nutmeg grated
- 4 eggs

Pare and chop fine apples; mix with the crumbs; beat yolks of eggs light and add to crumbs; then add salt, cinnamon, nutmeg and yolks of eggs; then stir in carefully the white of eggs beaten stiff. Mix thoroughly; steam in a well-greased mould 3 hours. Serve with custard or lemon sauce.

LEMON SAUCE—

- 4 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons flour
- Pinch of salt
- 1 cup boiling water
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 drops lemon flavoring or grated lemon rind and lemon juice

Mix sugar, flour and salt well together; add gradually the boiling water and cook, stirring constantly, until there is no taste of raw starch. Remove from fire, add butter and flavoring.

SPICED APPLE PUDDING

- 8 cups bread crumbs
- 1 cup sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup raisins
- 2 tablespoons rich fruit juice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ground cloves
- 3 cups chopped apples
- 2 cups milk
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup citron peel
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon mace
- 3 eggs (beaten separately)

Scald the milk, stir in the crumbs and scald for 2 minutes. Remove from fire, mix together all the ingredients, adding lastly the whites of eggs beaten stiff. Butter pudding dish, fill with the batter and bake for about 40 minutes in a moderate oven. See that it browns evenly. Serve with custard sauce.

CUSTARD SAUCE—

- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk
- Yolk of 1 egg
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons sugar
- Salt
- Few drops of vanilla

Beat yolk of egg slightly, add sugar, salt; mix well; then gradually add hot milk. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until it thickens. Strain and, when cold, add flavoring.

PEACH "POACHED EGG" DESSERT

- 4 small canned peach halves
- 4 square slices white cake, pound cake or sponge cake
- 1 egg white
- 1 tbsps. sugar
- Flavoring

On each slice of cake place peach half, rounded side up, whip egg white, add sugar and flavoring to make meringue, and place around each peach to resemble poached egg. Place in a hot oven for a moment to set meringue. Chill before serving. If desired, instead of using meringue, whipped cream or junket may be used around the peach.

ORANGE COFFEECAKE

- 2 $1\frac{1}{3}$ cups sifted all-purpose flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup brown sugar
- 6 tbsps. shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup plus 1 tbsp. orange juice
- 2 tbsps. grated orange rind
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
- $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
- 3 tsp. baking powder
- 1 egg, well beaten
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk

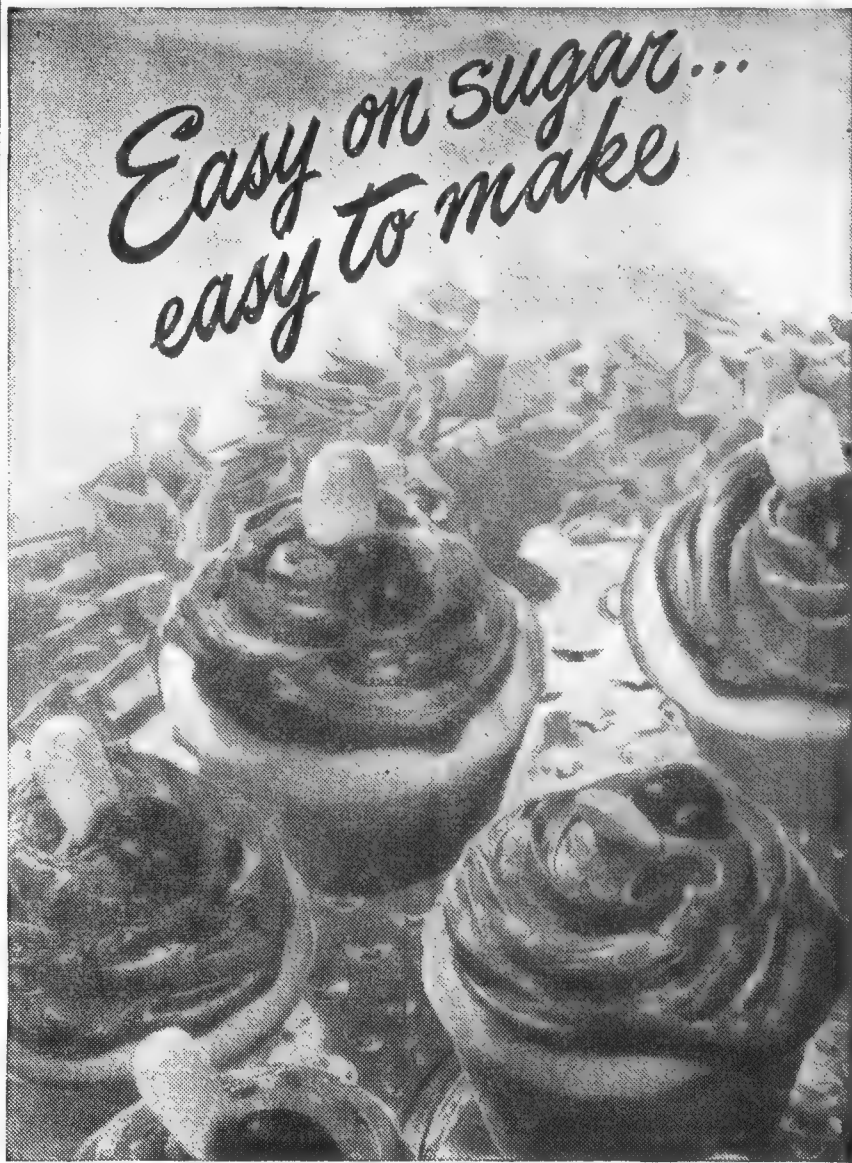
Mix $1\frac{1}{3}$ cup flour, brown sugar, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 tablespoon orange juice, 1 teaspoon orange rind, and cinnamon, with a fork, until crumblike. Set aside. Sift together 2 cups flour, granulated sugar, salt, and baking powder. Add 1 teaspoon orange rind, cut in remaining 4 tablespoons shortening meal. Combine egg, milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup orange until of the consistency of coarse corn juice; quickly stir into dry ingredients. Spread in greased and floured $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 8 in. x 2 in. pan. Sprinkle brown-sugar mixture over top; bake in moderately hot oven of 375 deg. F. for 35 to 40 min., or until done. Cut in squares, and serve warm, for breakfast or dessert.

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CUP CAKES FOR BIRTHDAY

When sugar is scarce — sometimes it's hard to have a large birthday cake for the children. But don't forget the delight they will have in individual cup cakes with a candle on top.

Easy on sugar...
easy to make



Rich ... light ... tender — made with Magic!

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The real secret of their fluffy, feathery texture is Magic Baking Powder. Pure, wholesome, dependable . . . Magic always helps insure perfect results. Get Magic today.



MAGIC CHOCOLATE CUP CAKES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour | 2 eggs |
| 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder | $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk |
| 1 teaspoon salt | 1 teaspoon vanilla extract |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup shortening | Chocolate Frosting |
| 1 cup sugar | 10-12 halved maraschino cherries |
| | 10-12 almond nut meats |

Sift dry ingredients together. Cream together shortening and sugar; mix well. Beat in eggs, one at a time. Add milk and flour alternately to creamed mixture. Add vanilla extract. Bake in greased cup cake pans in 375° F oven, 20 minutes. Cool, top cakes with frosting. Garnish with cherries and nut meats. Makes 10-12.

SUGARLESS CHOCOLATE FROSTING

Put 2 egg whites, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup light corn syrup and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt in double boiler. Beat 9 minutes with rotary beater, or until fluffy. Remove from heat, carefully fold in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sifted cocoa. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla extract. Makes enough to frost 10-12 cup cakes.

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M. HOLMES, Circulation Dept.,
Farm and Ranch Review,
Calgary, Alberta

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Mr. and Mrs. S. Dagul, 1314 14th Ave. West, Calgary, wish to express their thanks to their neighbors and friends in the city and in the Balzac district for their kindness, messages of sympathy and beautiful floral offerings in their recent bereavement in the tragic death of their daughter and son-in-law, Dora and George Butters of Balzac, in a motor accident.

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400 ACRE MIXED FARM—200 under cultivation, 80 acres hay meadow, balance pasture. Creek running through entire farm feeding small lake by large buildings in good condition. Situated on main gravel highway—2½ miles from Sedgewick, Alberta. \$10,000.00 cash. For location and further particulars, write Mrs. Andrew Olson, Czar, Alberta.

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"DOMO" and "STANDARD" CREAM SEPARATORS

Ten sizes of HIGHEST QUALITY for every need and purse.

Available at Old, Low Prices

Prices. **\$21.95** and up

Standard GRAIN CRUSHERS

Highest Capacity, Finest Performance, Patented Feed Control, Roller Bearings.

8, 9½, 10 or 10½ size. Only \$59.50 Wpg. - \$61.00 Edm.

Try a "Standard" — Be Fully Satisfied We distribute also: "Gilson" Furnaces, Oil Burners, Stokers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Ford's Milkers & Hammer Mills, Etc. Write for particulars or see our dealer in your town.

STANDARD IMP. & SALES CO.

78 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

Branch: 9851 Jasper Ave., Edmonton

MEDICAL

ARE YOU SUFFERING

With Arthritic or Rheumatic pains, Stomach Ailments, Kidneys, Nerves, Piles, Colitis, Eczema, Female Ailments, Weakness, Run-down, etc., we will gladly refer you to responsible men and women who have proven the merit of Lang's Mineral Remedy to their satisfaction. Write us for free information, we don't ask you to buy anything. Lang's Mineral Remedies, 946 Robson Street, Vancouver, B.C.

STOMACH TROUBLE

IF YOU HAVE TROUBLE WITH YOUR stomach, try "LINSEED PREPARATION." It is a sound old Swedish remedy used by thousands with satisfactory results for stomach disorders, gas pains, heartburn, catarrh, etc. Price per packet, \$2 postpaid. Bergman Bros., Box 28, Erskine, Alberta.

MEDICAL

VITAMINS FOR HEALTH — Poor appetite, faulty elimination, rheumatic pains, nervousness, digestive disturbances weakness, fatigue, headache dizziness, may be due to lack of Vitamin B woefully short in our regular diet. Wake up and begin taking Elik's Vitamin B Complex with Vitamin C and Iron and watch improvement. Price \$2.75 for 100 tablets. Free Booklet on request. Get it at your local drug store; if not obtainable, order from Elik's Medicine Co., Dept. 6, Saskatoon, Sask.

STOMACH TROUBLES — Stop suffering from the following: stomach disorders, acid stomach, indigestion, heartburn coated tongue, bad breath, sick headaches, etc. Use Elik's Stomach Powder, which must give immediate results or money back. Prices, \$1.00, \$2.00. Get it from your local druggist, but if not obtainable order it from Elik's Medicine Co., Dept. 6, Saskatoon, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW LOG PLASTERING METHOD with inexpensive home materials. Hard, paintable. Lasts like cement. Particulars free. C. Miller, McLennan, Alta.

TRADE 1925 FORD COUPE—Good running order for 1928 Fordson Tractor. Wm. Burns, Westhazel, Sask.


MENTAL SCIENCE — Greatest force on earth — your road to highest achievement, happiness, mastery of life. Write for free booklet, "Road to Better Things", today. Clark, 125 - J West 7th Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyo.

COWBOYS — Hand-forged, made to order Bits and Spurs, plain or mounted. Write R. Brooks, Cochrane, Alberta.

NURSERY STOCK

SUNLIGHT AND CHIEF RASPBERRIES, \$2.00 per hundred; Hansen's Improved Sand Cherries, Hazel Nuts, Saskatoons, Highbush Cranberries, ten for \$1.00, postpaid. Fall delivery. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

GORGEOUS SELECTION OF WORLD'S Best, Tall Bearded Iris. For Price List write N. Nielson, Glyn P.O., Victoria, B.C.



TOBE'S
Unique Leaf
CALADIUM
Sample Bulb - 10c
Multi-colored, veined,
variegated in red, green,
white.
FREE CATALOG
Attractive House Plant.
TOBE'S TREERY NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE
ONTARIO

SEVERAL GORGEOUS named varieties of Tulip Bulbs, 85c dozen. Postpaid. State colors. N. Nielson, Glyn P.O., Victoria, B.C.



CACTUS
PLANTS FROM SEED
50 SEEDS ONLY 10c
Cactus Plants from seed—odd sizes, shapes and forms; unique, strange and curious looking. Thrive anywhere with little care. Fragrant, exquisite flowers of great beauty. Just send 10c for 50 seeds Postpaid. Introductory offer
CATALOGUE LISTING
OVER 2000 ITEMS
FREE
TOBE'S TREERY NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE
ONTARIO

OPTOMETRIST

R. H. MORRISON
Optometrist

GROUND FLOOR
SOUTHAM BLDG., CALGARY

Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.
Except Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

PATENTS

LELAND S. MITCHELL, Registered Patent Attorney. Free Literature on Patents. 410 McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

PERSONAL

SAVE YOUR STOCKINGS — Sewing machine darning, mends hose, sweaters, shirts, etc., ten times faster and better than by hand; fits any sewing machine. Full instructions given.

Stocking Run Mender — mends runs in nylon, chiffon and crepe hose. Instructions with each. Complete mending outfit—Darning and Run Mender — Postpaid 60c. Specialty Sales, 10134 - 113 St. Edmonton, Alta.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

PERSONAL

GRATTON'S WRINKLE LOTION, a superior full strength astringent that scientifically smooths out fine lines and wrinkles, instantly closing and refining the pores, it gives a soft satin smooth finish to any complexion at once, no waiting, a wonderful powder base. Price, \$1 or four bottles for \$3, postpaid, satisfaction guaranteed. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

TWO-IN-ONE RUG MAKER and Hemstitcher. This invention can be used on all sewing machines. No more drudgery making hooked rugs by hand. Saves material and labor and the rugs last longer. Also makes comforters, pillow tops, slippers, piano scarfs, auto robes, fringe and trimmings for dresses and coats. Makes artistic designs, flowers, borders and so forth. Makes beautiful rugs from stockings, rags, etc. It can be used to hemstitch two separate pieces of material without basting them together first, it will criss cross its own work successfully. It will hemstitch a circle perfectly as well as inlaid hemstitching. Complete with full instructions, only 75 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONELY? GET ACQUAINTED, MARRY. Hundreds of members. Many with means. Widows with farms or city property. Country and city girls. Teachers, nurses, farmers' daughters, cooks and housekeepers. Sealed particulars free. Canadian Correspondence Club, Box 128, Calgary, Alta.

RUPTURE TROUBLES ENDED

Positive relief and comfort. Advanced method. No elastic, no understrap, no steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. M, Preston, Ontario.

SEWING MACHINE DARNER, fits all makes sewing machines. You can mend stockings, shirts, linens, clothing. Also for quilting, stitching, marking linens, overcasting seams, and many uses. Full instructions with each darning, 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONESOME? JOIN RELIABLE CLUB Established 1909. Write for free information and Description of Members. Sealed EXCHANGE COMPANY, 3827-25 Main, Kansas City, Missouri.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR can be yours, free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer, fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

KWIK-KLIP SAVE BARBER COSTS — Men trim your own hair. Ladies, remove hair from arms and legs. Trim hair with a professional taper, no steps; fine for trimming children's hair. Use like ordinary comb. A safe money-saving invention Kwik-Klip, complete with full directions, only 59 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Man.

ULCERS, LEG SORES, ECZEMA, PILES, other skin ailments successfully treated by my improved ointment healing while you work. Quick relief, saving time, money. Testimonials from patients coast to coast. \$1 trial will convince you. Nurse R. Tucker, Birks Bldg., Winnipeg.

STOCKING RUN MENDER — New invention that mends runs in stockings in a few seconds. No thread or wool needed. Machine does the work leaving stockings like new, only 25 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BOOK OF ONE THOUSAND DREAMS and their meaning—How soon you will marry, and who your future husband or wife will be, 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published, 45c postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MEN! SEND 10c FOR WORLD'S FUNNIEST joke novelty and catalogue of novelties, books, specialties. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

LADIES, LOOK! "300 Household Hints", contains hundreds of money and labor-saving ideas! Only 25c per copy. Standard Sales Company, Dept. FR300, Beausejour, Manitoba.

PEST CONTROL

DERPO — BUG KILLER — Completely exterminates Bedbugs, Cockroaches, Fleas, Lice, Ticks. Prevents reinestation. 85c at Eaton, Simpson, Woodwards, all Drug, Hardware Stores, or DERPO LTD., Toronto.

PHOTO FINISHING

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2 1/4 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye". Send negatives with this ad, and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

FREE SNAPSHOTS! FREE ALBUM! Mail this ad, and two negatives for free snapshots complete in album! When you see these free samples you'll want more! Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 220, Regina, Sask.

ROLLS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED, 25c— or 8 reprints for 25c—plus double-weight professional enlargement coupon free with each roll. Cut Rate quality would cost you more elsewhere. Films for all cameras now available. Cut Rate Photo Service, Dept. E, Box 236, Regina, Saskatchewan.

SONG WRITERS

POEMS WANTED for musical setting. Send poem for immediate consideration and FREE Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston 8, Mass.

SAWMILLS

NEW PORTABLE SAWMILL

We sell the "LITTLE GIANT" all-purpose Portable Sawmill for Lumber or Tie Work. Easy to set up and economical to operate. Each mill is complete, ready for saw and power, and you have your choice of Two Size Carriages.

2 Head Block, 16 ft. long—1 Section \$760.00
3 Head Block, 20 ft. long—2 Sections \$820.00

Immediate Shipment. No Delays.

Write for full Specifications.

MACHINERY DEPOT LIMITED

1029 Tenth Avenue West,
Phone W2992 CALGARY, Alberta

SEED WANTED

MUSTARD SEED AND STINK WEED SEED

We are in the market for these seeds either in carload lots or in lesser quantities at the following prices:

Mustard and Stink Weed Seed, 1/4c per lb. or \$25.00 per ton.

Surplus Screenings, 1/3c per lb. or \$7.00 per ton.

(Prices quoted are F.O.B. Moose Jaw)

Bags loaned for smaller shipments of seed.

SAVE THESE SEEDS AND TURN THEM TO YOUR PROFIT.

For further information apply to,

OIL SEEDS LIMITED

Room 9, Woolworth Bldg.,
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

P.O. Box 1240

Phone 4811

TANNERS

TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

TURKEYS

RAISE TURKEYS the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000.00 in your own backyard. Address National Turkey Institute, Dept. 182, Columbus, Kansas.

WANTED

FARMERS, PEDDLERS. We pay cash 80c per pound for clean horse tail hair combings. We also pay freight charges. Write us what you have to offer. Eddie Simoneau, 3501 De Bullion St., Montreal, P.Q.

NELSON FARM RECORD

A Unique System of Simplified
FARM BOOKKEEPING

Made in two sizes: One-year
Record, \$1.85; Three-year
Record, \$3.75.

Send for your copy today!

NELSON FARM RECORD

714 - 7th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

Training Offered In Farm Mechanics

WITH the rapidly increasing mechanization in agriculture, road construction, irrigation, logging and surface mining, has come a great demand on the supply of men skilled in the art of maintaining, repairing and rebuilding tractors and power machines for these jobs.

The Institute of Technology and Art from its completely renovated quarters at Calgary, again is offering a complete course in the operation, care and overhaul of spark-ignition and diesel tractors.

New and modern equipment has been purchased for the use of students taking the tractor mechanics' course which includes oxyacetylene and electric welding, as well as machine shop practice.

CLASSIFIED ADS BRING RESULTS

Now! Big Free Offer To False Teeth Wearers

Don't let loose UPPERS or LOWERS continue to make you miserable and embarrassed! Let us send you absolutely FREE a big tube of Staze...the pleasant, easy-to-use adhesive guaranteed to HOLD plates comfortably secure—not for just a few hours but ALL DAY—

ACT NOW! For your generous FREE tube of Staze, write Laurentian Agencies, Dept. T, 429 St. Jean Baptiste St., Montreal, Quebec.

If Ruptured Try This Out

Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security

Without Torturous Truss Wearing

An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Appliance Co. Ltd., Dept. 19-B, 5 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., and full details of the new and different Rice Method will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-gouging pads or tormenting pressure, here's a Support that has brought joy and comfort to thousands — by releasing them from Trusses with springs and straps, that bind and cut. Designed to securely hold a rupture up and in where it belongs and yet give freedom of body and genuine comfort. For full information — write today!

CANADIANS no longer are required to keep or carry their national registration cards.

More Than a Laxative Is Often Needed

When you feel out of sorts, nervous and suffer from headaches, gas, bloating, indigestion and lack of appetite, which may all be due to functional constipation — get Fahrney's Alpenkräuter—the time-proved laxative stomachic tonic medicine. Contains 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Caution: Use only as directed. Gently and smoothly Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to eliminate clogging waste; helps expel constipation's gas, gives the stomach that feeling of warmth. Be wise — comfort your stomach while relieving constipation. Get Alpenkräuter today.



If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

EXTRA 60c Value— Trial Bottles of

FORNI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. **FORNI'S MAGOLO** — alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

MAIL COUPON NOW

☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me postpaid regular 11 oz. \$1.00 bottle of Alpenkräuter and extra 60¢ value—trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.
☐ C.O.D. (charges added).

Name.....

Address.....

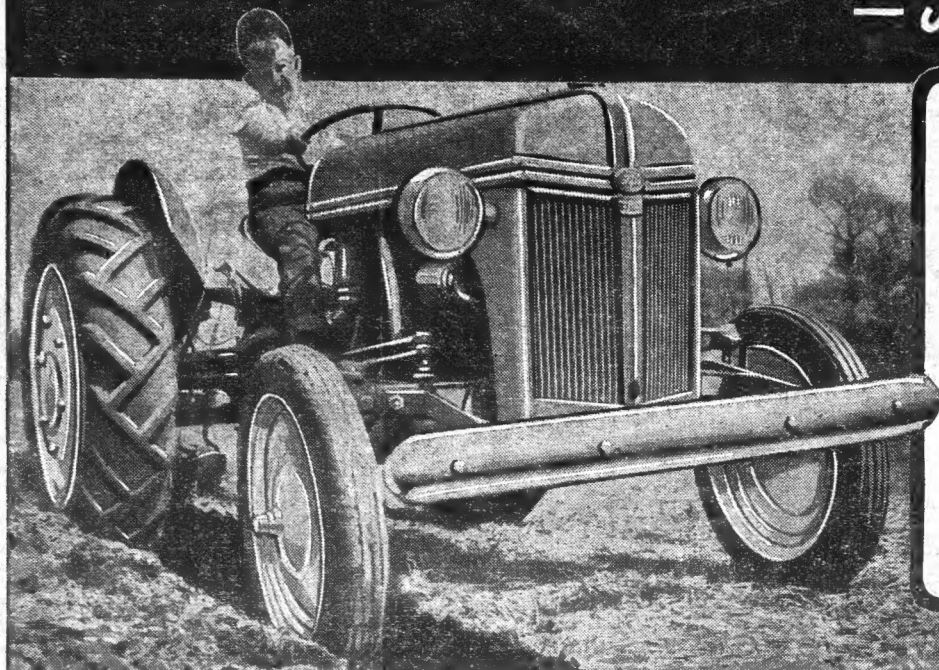
Postoffice.....

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.
Dept. C964-29S

2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

\$3500⁰⁰ IN PRIZES

— Just for a Name!



SPECIAL RURAL PRIZE!

Awarded for the best of Rural Entries

1946 FORD TRACTOR Ferguson System

Complete with 2 Furrow Plow, Cultivator, Sweep Rake and Heavy Duty Mower.

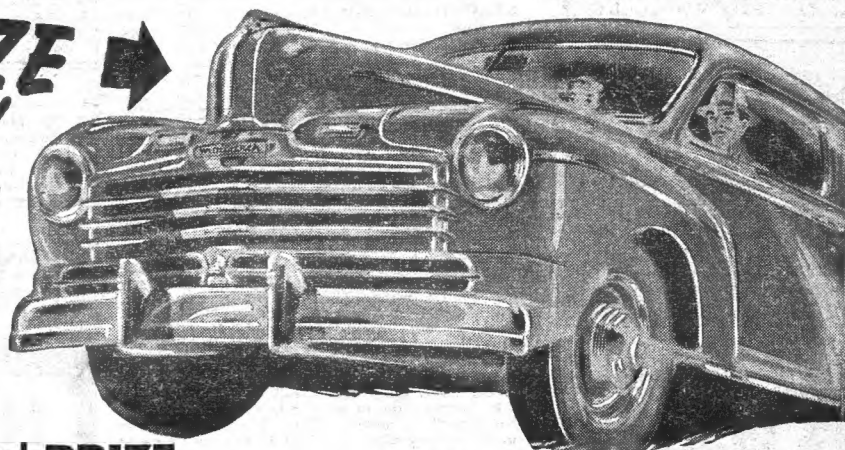
Look at these Features

- So simple—a child can operate it:
- Tractor and implements operate as one unit.
- Fingertip depth control.
- Adjustable wheel spacing. Range 48" to 76".
- Head lamps for night operation.
- Amazing oil and gas economy.

GRAND PRIZE → 1946 Monarch 8 Sedan!

Awarded for the best of all entries submitted in the contest.

The new roomy model in the big car field with oversize tires and oversize hydraulic brakes. Complete with built-in radio, heater and defrosters, license, spare tire and 14 gallons of gas.



It's Easy! It's Fun!

Here's all you have to do—

Simply find an original word that describes Quaker Corn Flakes. Quaker Corn Flakes are *deep toasted*. They're also *deliciously crisp*. Combine the two and you have the descriptive word "TOASTYCRISP". Other examples are "CRISPYFRESH", "FLAVOR-RICH". These three examples cannot, of course, be used but are given to show how easy it is. Enter as many descriptive names as you wish, as long as each is accompanied by a Quaker Corn Flakes box top. Enter now. Use the coupon below.

Facts to help you WIN!

Quaker Corn Flakes are deep toasted, extra crisp and *stay crisp*. They are oven-fresh, have a rich appetizing flavor, and the *double sealed* package ensures flavor freshness.

Special PRIZES for GROCERS!

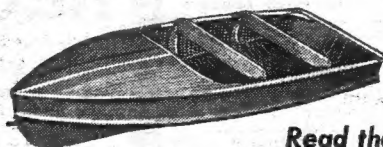
Grocers who sell the Quaker Corn Flakes to the following winners get special prizes as stated—

- \$ 75.00 to grocer of the Grand Prize Winner
- 50.00 to grocer of the Special Prize Winner
- 25.00 to grocer of the 2nd Prize Winner
- 10.00 to grocer of the 3rd Prize Winner

2nd PRIZE

OUTBOARD BOAT

GORDON "Cottager De Luxe"



3rd PRIZE

OUTBOARD MOTOR

JOHNSON Sea Horse

5 H.P.

Read these Simple Rules

1. Use the coupon in this ad, or submit your entry (or entries) on a blank sheet of paper. PRINT the descriptive name you submit. Also PRINT your own name and address.
2. Submit as many entries as you wish, but you must enclose a Quaker Corn Flakes box top for every descriptive name you enter. Mail entries to The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, Box 100, Peterborough, Ont. or Saskatoon, Sask.
3. Your entry must be postmarked not later than October 31st, 1946.
4. Entries will be judged for originality, uniqueness and suitability. Decision of judges Jean Brodie, Director, Star Weekly Cookery Dept., Gordon C. Garbutt, Mgr. Public Relations Dept., Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, John Stuart, Jr., Advtg. Mgr., The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, shall be final. In case of duplicate prize winning names, the first entry opened by the judges will be awarded the prize.
5. Special grocers' prizes will be awarded to the grocers indicated on the entry form of the four prize winners. In case of chain stores the prize will be awarded to the chain store branch manager.
6. Winners will be notified by mail.
7. Contest is limited to Canada. Employees of The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, their advertising agency or their families are not eligible.

tions Dept., Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, John Stuart, Jr., Advtg. Mgr., The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited, shall be final. In case of duplicate prize winning names, the first entry opened by the judges will be awarded the prize.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY TODAY!

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited,
Box 100, Peterborough, Ont., or Saskatoon, Sask.

Please enter the following descriptive names in the Quaker Corn Flakes Contest.

..... (PRINT) (PRINT) (PRINT)
..... (PRINT) (PRINT) (PRINT)

I enclose one Quaker Corn Flakes box top for each descriptive name submitted.

Name.....

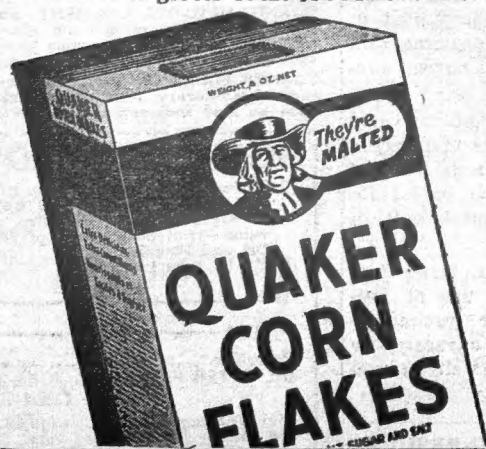
Address.....

City or Town (or R.R. No.).....Prov.....

Grocer's Name (Submit one name only).....

Address.....

If you win, your grocer gets a prize, too. Be sure to fill in his name!



WITH excellent pasture conditions in Northern and Central Alberta, the production of creamery butter during July showed an increase of 126,768 lbs. or 2.5% over that of July, 1945. Alberta was the only province to record an increase in July and the Dominion showed a decrease of 4.0%. the



EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTENSIS

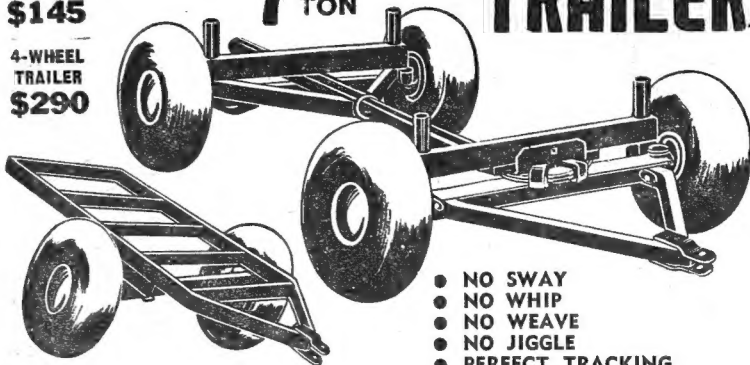
HAUL - 250 BUSHELS WHEAT

EXTRA HEAVY DUTY
TRACTOR AND HIGHWAY
TRAILER

2-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$145

4-WHEEL
TRAILER
\$290

7 1/2
TON



- NO SWAY
- NO WHIP
- NO WEAVE
- NO JIGGLE
- PERFECT TRACKING

The following guarantee from a company serving over 100,000 Western Canadian Farmers for over 28 years means something. You have nothing to lose. We can make this guarantee because we know you will be completely satisfied.

Guarantee If when you get the Farm Wagon you are not fully satisfied with it or if it isn't what you expected it to be, simply return it at once and we will refund the full amount paid as well as the transportation charges both ways.

VERY FEW PIECES OF EQUIPMENT are more urgently needed on a farm today than a rubber tired Farm Wagon. Very little equipment is more profitable to you. We know of many cases where our Farm Wagon has already eliminated the need for a 2-ton truck. The amount you spend on a farm wagon is one of the wisest investments you can make. Those who are now using them would not part with theirs for double what they paid if they couldn't replace it with another one. A good farm wagon will last you for at least 10 years with the one set of tires. When you consider that this works out to a cost of about \$15 a year for tires you will appreciate how profitable it is. The time is fast approaching when no farm will be without a rubber tired Farm Wagon.

Over one thousand of these now in use. Some of them for over nine months. Many of them having carried many thousands of bushels of grain over all kinds of roads.

We have testimonial letters in our office from some of the biggest farmers in which they say they have hauled thousand bushels of grain over all kinds of roads, good and bad, and that they have't had one breakdown, not even a flat tire.

We have sold quite a few trailers to farmers who bought only because they had seen our trailer in operation and they knew that the owners were well satisfied.

There is no other trailer with tires on it that will pull a load over a stubble or a plowed field like this one will.

Simple in design and has several features which offer the farmer advantages over the standard type of trailer supplied by the Implement Manufacturers. Elimination of the Auto Steer saves wear of unnecessary parts. Carry three times the load you would with the ordinary Implements Manufacturers Trailer.

WAGON STEER. Eliminates Weaving. Turntable designed without King Pin. No parts to wear out. Makes for perfect tracking. Far superior to the automobile steer.

NO SPRINGS. Trailer is equipped with heavy duty low pressure aeroplane tires. This cushions the shock better than trailers with springs and ordinary tires. Trailer takes loads over railway crossings and culverts as smoothly as a late model passenger car. No springs eliminates trailer sway. No shackles to wear out.

TIRES. New tires. Wide face. Heavy duty. 8-ply. Each tire rated by the Tire Manufacturers to carry 2 tons or 8 tons on the 4 tires, yet only two of these same tires carry an aeroplane weighing over 7 tons loaded. Note the high carrying capacity for 4 tires. Tires are made of pre-war rubber and cord. Uses ordinary air tube with ordinary valve stem. Drop centre mounted exactly the same as in your passenger car.

WHEELS, HUBS AND BEARINGS. Extra heavy duty "all in one" hub and wheel made of the toughest aeroplane material fitted with heavy duty bearings capable of carrying 7 1/2 ton on only 2 wheels, also fitted with extra heavy duty, extra tough spindles capable of carrying many times the required load. Wheel, Hub and Bearings dismount quickly by removing one heavy duty nut.

REPLACEMENTS. We have Tires and Tubes for replacement as well as hubs, bearings and spindles. Tires can be retreaded or we can supply them at the extremely low price of \$12.00. The wheels and hubs are so tough and well machined, we doubt whether they will ever need replacing but we will have them, should you want them.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION. The design is very simple since springs and the auto steer have been eliminated. Farmers who are now using this trailer tell us that we have engineered the toughest and finest tractor and highway trailer they have yet seen.

All heavy duty electric welded throughout and made to withstand the toughest kind of use. Bunks and Rear and Front Axle are made of extra heavy materials.

NEW IMPROVED FRONT BOLSTER. A feature which every owner will greatly appreciate. Bolster is designed to reduce the strain on the box to a minimum. It permits the equalization of the load so that it is not on only three wheels at any time.

Distance between bolster stakes is for the standard wagon box which is 38 inches unless otherwise requested. Clearance from ground to lowest part of trailer 15 inches. Reach extends up to 120 inches. Hitch fits any height draw bar. Tire height from ground about 34 inches. Height from ground to top of bolster 25 inches. Distance between Tires is the same as between standard passenger cars.

OPERATION. Because of the wide surface on the tires it is possible to pull twice the load over a soft field than with ordinary tires. Because of the very fine machined finish it has a considerably lighter draft than the ordinary trailer, making it possible to haul a 5-ton load behind a passenger car. An ideal all round general purpose trailer suitable for hauling grain, sugar beets, cattle, feed, wood, oil, machinery and supplies, etc. Because of the simplicity of construction and the elimination of the use of springs and because of the use of the aeroplane wheel bearing and spindle assembly and tires it was possible to engineer a trailer that is extremely sturdy and yet light weight. Shipping weight 950 pounds.

REACH. Adjustable reach extends to 120 inches. Made of double extra heavy duty hydraulic tubing.

HITCH. Simple design, extra heavy channel material.

HORSE POLE. All steel, easy to change, remove 2 bolts. Pole is not an extension for the regular hitch but is a one piece complete pole in itself. Nothing to get loose.

Price, each \$9.50

No. A-1 Four-wheel trailer \$290.00
No. A-2 Two-wheel trailer \$145.00

SPARE WHEEL, TIRE AND TUBE. Includes the bearings. Special price to customers purchasing a trailer.
No. A-3 \$26.95

2 WHEEL TRAILER. Same heavy construction as the 4 wheel job. Same Heavy Duty Tires, Wheels and Hubs, Bearings and Spindles. Capacity 4 ton. Frame is made of heavy 3 inch channel. Side Members are of one piece, reinforced with 4 inch "I" Beam, 36 inches long. There are five cross members of same 3 inch heavy channel as in the frame. Length of frame from tip of hitch to first cross member 36 inches. Overall length 10 feet. Overall width of frame 44 inches. Height from ground to top of frame 26 inches. Height of draw bar from ground to lower part of hitch 24 inches. Lowest part of trailer 15 inches from the ground. If different hitch height is required, please specify, extra charge \$3. Height of tire from the ground 34 inches. Distance between tires is the same as the standard distance between passenger cars. Weight approximately 600 lbs.

News Items Of Interest

THE House of Commons voted to reconsider the federal government's previously announced decision to discontinue on September 30 the 55-cents per cwt. subsidy to fluid milk producers. Such discontinuation probably would result in a price to consumers higher than the prevailing Western Canadian price of 12 cents a quart and 7 cents a pint.

Breakdown of parleys between United Packinghouse Workers of America (C.I.O.) and the "big three" packing plants — Canada Packers, Swift Canadian, and Burns and Company — resulted in strike votes being taken in each plant of these companies. All plants where votes had been taken were showing strong majorities for a strike if necessary.

Effective September 1 the federal government suspended its March 17 order which had limited the amount of wheat for milling for domestic consumption to 90 per cent of 1945 purchases.

U.N.R.R.A. will cease operations in Europe early in 1947 and in the Far East March 31, 1947.

Cecil Lamont of Winnipeg was elected president of North-West Line Elevators Association. Grain handling and storage charges in Canada were the lowest in the world, the annual meeting of the association was told.

Mr. Justice A. F. Ewing, Alberta Supreme Court jurist, died in Edmonton August 28 at the age of 75.

Dr. G. Fred McNally, former deputy minister of education for Alberta, will succeed Mr. Justice Frank Ford as chancellor of University of Alberta.

In mid-August the British government began deporting for internment on Cyprus island thousands of Jews who had entered Palestine illegally. Palestine Jews staged anti-British riots. Plans for settlement of conflicting Jewish-Arab claims in the Holy Land were still under discussion in London and Washington. Jewish-Arab round-table conferences were to be held in London in September.

Wartime draft evaders, military deserters and absentees, and conscientious objectors, have been granted amnesty. Approximately 26,400 men were affected. Of the draft evaders, 9,647 came from Quebec military districts, 2,597 from Ontario, 199 from Manitoba, 178 from Saskatchewan, 95 from Alberta and 466 from B.C.

Priority certificates for new cars are no longer necessary and distribution is in the hands of dealers. Trade channels state cars will continue to be sold only to those who need them urgently, until supplies become greater.

The individual sugar ration was increased by three pounds per person for the remainder of the year — to 31 pounds for the year, the same amount as was received in 1945. Two extra coupons will become valid in September, and one extra coupon will become valid in December.

Thanksgiving Day this year will be observed on Monday, October 14.

AUTO WRECKING COMPANY

TELEPHONE 204 350
263 to 273 FORT ST.

WINNIPEG

TRAILER DIVISION
We Have No Branches